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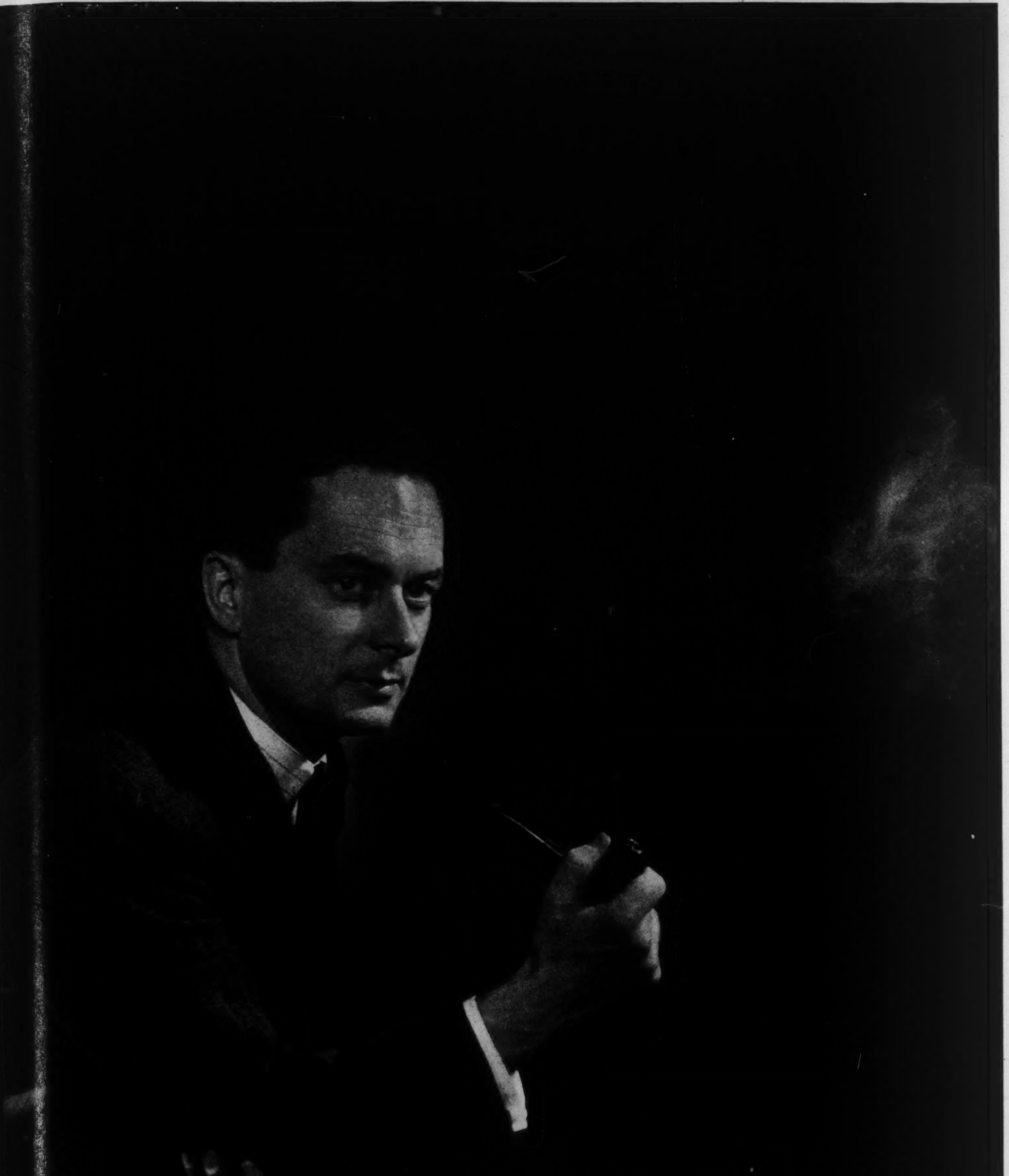


—*Photo by Malak*

A. Davidson Dunton, chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, who is working on development of plans for a television system visually linking Canadian centres from coast to coast.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page

France Is the Weak Chink in Western Armor..............Peter Inglis 6

Russia Wants No Real Atom Control..........Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton 7

The Lighter Side: Figures in Limbo................Mary Lowrey Ross 10

Lambeth Leaves Many Unsettled Questions......Canon H. P. Plumptre 11

What Is Ahead for Provincial Financing?..................J. A. Rhind 34

THE FRONT PAGE

Television In Canada

MR. DUNTON, Chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, informs us that a television system is a possibility for Canada and has potentialities for serving the public interest. The C.B.C. has plans for such a system serving many areas of the country and linking Canadian centres from coast to coast. (In its present form television is of course impossible for diffusion except in relatively populous areas.) Such a system, Mr. Dunton adds, "could be supported by a television set licence fee with some commercial business". Its establishment would of course require considerable capital expenditure, and the capital can be provided only by Parliament.

We know of no reason why Parliament should be in any great hurry about it, and certainly we know of no reason why it should vote funds for it unless it is fully convinced that the receivers and the advertisers between them will pay the full cost of the service, including interest on the capital outlay. Television is not the kind of cultural service that the taxpayers should be required to support from the public funds, or the audio listeners from their licence fees. In the United States it has at the moment the appeal of novelty, and is reputed to be very useful as a means of attracting the public into the more "posh" of the cocktail lounges, a function which it would probably never be permitted to perform in most of the Canadian provinces. But the cost of sets is coming down, and the interest of their owners in watching what is transmitted on them is reported to be growing rapidly as the station program-makers improve their skill and judgment, and the technical efficiency of the process advances. Its effects upon ordinary radio, in the populous areas from which most of the advertising revenue of that industry is derived, cannot yet be predicted, but may prove to be serious.

The introduction of television into Canada would of course, at any rate in the preliminary stages, involve an immense addition to our expenditure of U.S. funds, and this is a factor which cannot be neglected in the present state of the exchange situation.

The New Lend-Lease

THE new lend-lease program that is being prepared in Washington is something quite separate from the aid that is already moving to Europe under the Marshall Plan. The aim of the Marshall Plan is to help Western Europe recover from the last war; the aim of the new Lend-Lease is to give it arms and materials against the possibility of the next. The one plan is essentially economic, the other essentially military. And since military preparations must have a sound economic basis, the new military plan is built on top of, and in addition to, the earlier economic plan.

While the Marshall Plan is an accomplished fact, the new Lend-Lease is still in the making. Naturally, plans for supplying arms and materials are tied up with plans for combined military operations between the Western Union countries—Britain, France and Benelux—and the Western Hemisphere countries—the United States and ourselves. Western Union has now agreed on plans for a combined command but final arrangements for bringing the U.S. and ourselves formally into the picture will probably have to wait until after the U.S. elections. Informally both the U.S. and ourselves have been in from the beginning.

On the financial side, too, the new Lend-Lease arrangements must wait; no funds can be voted until Congress meets. But Congress is almost sure to be favorable. Thus the plans that are now being worked out in Washington are likely to go into effect.

They call for something between $4 and $8 billions over three to five years, with $1 to $1.5

(Continued on Page Five)

Russia Has Joined Antarctic Whale Hunt

By JOHN UNDERWOOD

FOR the first time since the early part of last century when a Russian expedition was sent out to collect data on the nature and climate of the Antarctic, a Soviet flotilla in 1947 went whaling in the far South. Results were so successful that the trip was repeated this year. Nine thousand miles were travelled before the whaling area was reached; the whole voyage covering 24,000 miles took 7½ months.

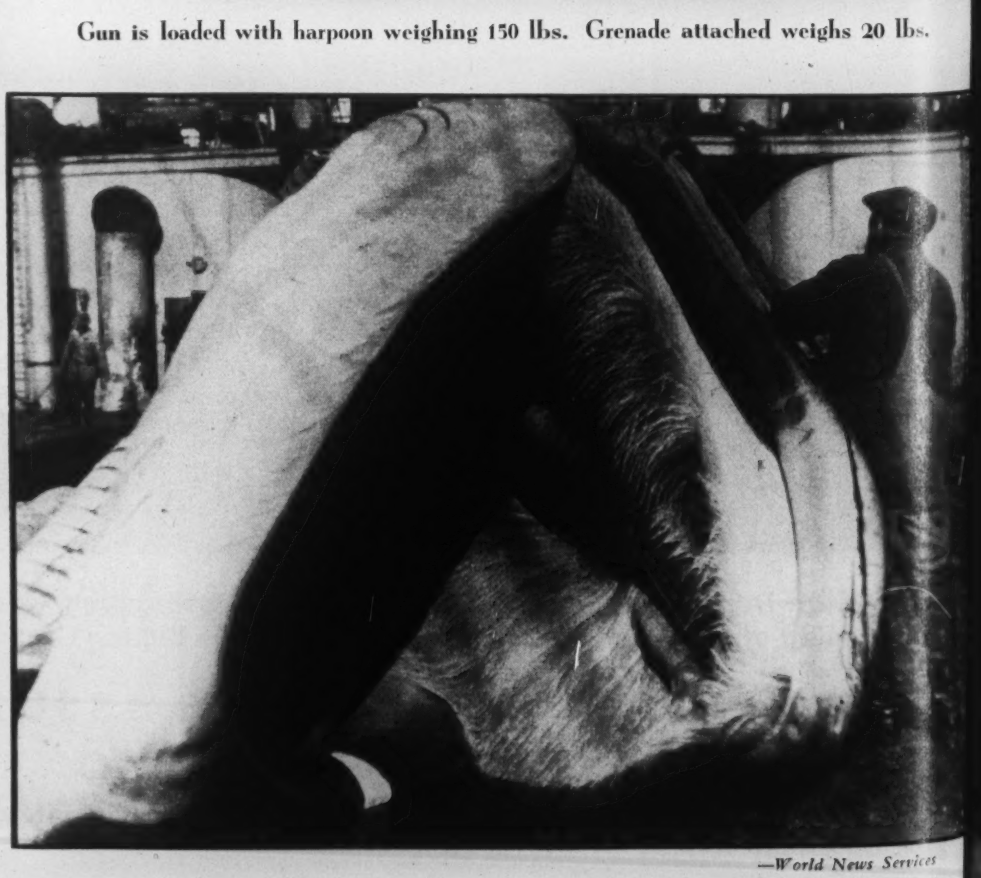
The search for whales has been intensified of recent years because of a world shortage of edible oils and fats and the growing use of whale meat for human consumption. Since the 9th century, however, they have been a prized catch. By the 17th century, whaling had become a very important industry with Norwegians, Americans, British, Basques, Danes and Dutch in keen competition. In those days the whalebone, taken from the roof of the mouth, was as important as the oil, fetching up to $2,800 a ton. Of recent years its has brought as much as $8,000 a ton. Today, it is replaced by steel in many instances.

The first whaling company in the Antarctic was started in 1904 and this soon became the chief field of operations owing to depletion of supply in other areas. Heretofore, the Russians have confined themselves mainly to Arctic waters where the "right Greenland whale" is found which gives the largest first-quality oil yield and, incidentally, the most valuable whalebone. Now the Russians are hunting for right whales in the Antarctic.

Russian whalers have been searching the Antarctic for "right whales" which give the finest oil and whalebone. Similar search last year was Russians' first Antarctic expedition in 100 years.

Crossing the equator on the return journey. Russian seamen on the 30,000-ton "Slava", leader of the flotilla, sun bathe on deck as thermometer registers 110.

Gun is loaded with harpoon weighing 150 lbs. Grenade attached weighs 20 lbs.



—World News Services

Mouth of whale showing bristles covering ridged palate from which whalebone is derived. These ridges enable whale to retain food when it blows out water.

After the success of the Straw Hat Players, Brian Doherty has formed a new company to tour central Canada. Barbara Hamilton (above) is one of leading members.

Company will start with "The Drunkard" with Murray Davis in title role.

Beth Gillanders, ex-school-teacher, a leading member of new company.

Played Straight, "The Drunkard" Is Very, Very Funny

Story and Pictures by Jock Carroll

BRIAN DOHERTY, Toronto author of the Broadway and London success, "Father Malachy's Miracle," has formed a new professional stage company, the New World Theatre Company, which will tour central Canada this season.

The nucleus of the group was drawn from the Straw Hat Players, a troupe which Doherty took on a tour of Ontario this summer and which met with resounding success in the Muskoka district. The first presentation, "The Drunkard", which summer audiences greeted enthusiastically, opens next week in Ottawa.

This is the first Canadian production of "The Drunkard" which has been running in Hollywood for 15 years, far longer than the runs of such hits as "Life with Father" and "Tobacco Road".

It is a melodrama of a young man rescued from the evils of liquor, and was originally staged as a temperance drama in the last century by P. T. Barnum. The audiences of that era were deeply moved by the stirring tale, and abstention pledges had to be provided for the misty-eyed playgoers to sign.

Although played straight by the Doherty company, modern audiences seem to regard the heroics of grandfather's time with great amusement, even when cheering the hero, hissing the villain, and hurling vegetables at the stage. (Doherty plans to derive no little revenue from the sale of these, which automatically become the property of the company.)

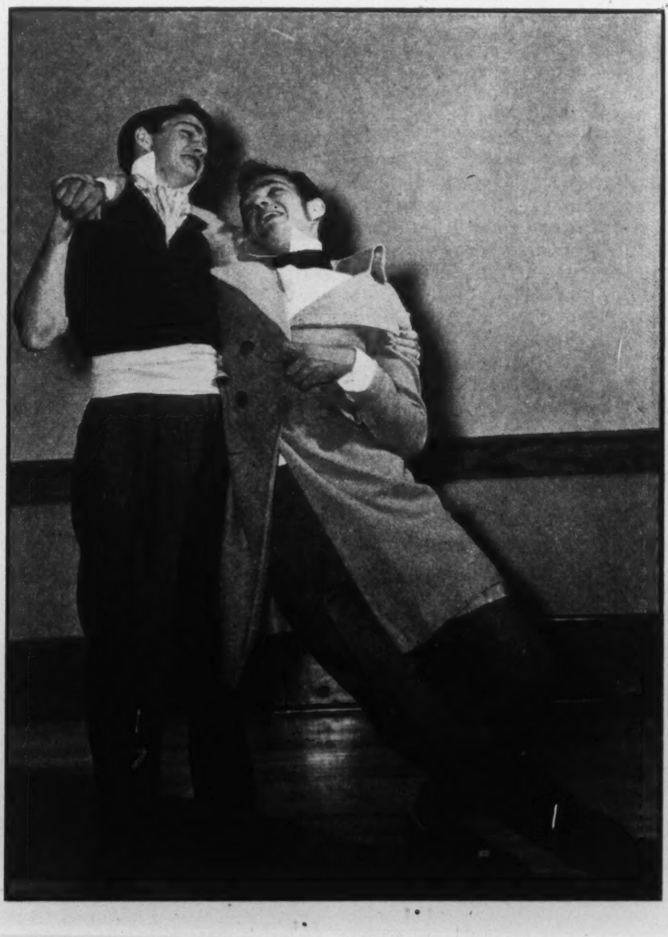
Hollywood regards "The Drunkard", now in its sixteenth year, as an institution, and many cinema celebrities attend several times a season.

After Ottawa, "The Drunkard" will go to Kingston, Peterboro, Oshawa, Kitchener, Brantford, St. Catharines, Simcoe, Hamilton and London.

Charmion King was with Straw Hat Players, will continue with new show.

Producer Doherty (right) chatting at Gravenhurst with Bert Pearl.

"The Drunkard", played straight by Doherty company, evokes mirth and vegetables from Canadian audiences.



Play starts with courtship (left), shows depths to which hero sinks when downed by demon rum . . .

. . . and ends with a philanthropist rescuing him from the gutter. It has run 15 years in Hollywood.

Ottawa View

The P.C.'s New Platform

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

PERSONALITIES being so much more fascinating than platforms, reports from the Progressive Conservative Convention concentrated upon George Drew. This was an instinctive gesture, but it was backed by a lot of logic, too. The best cause may fail without a dynamic and magnetic leader: the worst cause may go far with one. Having just experienced six years of John Bracken, an honest, industrious, even sagacious man, yet almost completely lacking in the dramatic flair and fire of political leadership, it was natural enough that supporters and critics alike should make much of George Drew's presence, his stature, his ringing tones, his contagious air of confidence, his political pugnacity, and all the other qualities which seem to promise a far more electrifying performance than the party has seen since R. B. Bennett's tornado campaign of 1930.

Even so, the platform of thirty-four planks, adopted during the same convention that chose the leader, deserves much more attention and analysis than it has so far received. Granted that the leader is the fundamental need at the moment, granted that a forceful commander will largely mould his own platform, still, for all those Canadians who are wondering where the Conservatives propose to make their stand in the forthcoming general election, the new platform is highly instructive, if not illuminating. Here, in black and white, is the political philosophy of a once-great party, now in opposition,—indeed, more than a philosophy, being the specific proposals of such a party, to be implemented in the event that the Canadian voters decide to entrust it with the control of national affairs for the next four or five years.

Shifting Sands of Policy

There was a day, when with but two parties in Canada, their platforms were easily distinguished, and were unmistakeably clear-cut in their proposals. Often in the past the height of the tariff wall was the key issue: the "National Policy," which would save Canadians from being hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Americans, the Reciprocity campaign of 1911; R. B. Bennett's unequivocal undertaking to "cure unemployment or perish in the attempt" and to "blast his way into the markets of the world." (These classic phrases are said not to have been Bennett's own, but conceived by his intimate adviser, W. D. Herridge; there is even a circumstantial anecdote to the effect that the latter got into one of R. B.'s press releases before he himself could call it back.) Since 1935, it has become more and more difficult to chart the shifting sands of party policy. At times the Liberals have seemed to be taking on a strongly Socialist tinge; the Conservatives have appeared to be adopting a stand almost identical with that of the Liberals of, say, twenty years ago, while the C.C.F., shrinking back at intervals from the extremes of Marxist socialism, appear to be aiming at being a moderate Social Democrat party, with strong leanings toward Liberalism in such matters as civil rights. It is all very confusing.

The new Conservative platform will do very little to clear up the confusion. On the historic stand of the Canadian tariff, for example, we have Satan rebuking sin. About the only reference to this once thorny issue is the Conservative declaration that if elected to power they will "eliminate all abnormal trade barriers which have recently been imposed by way of licence quota and embargo." This has a familiar ring. The last time the Liberals were in opposition, in 1930-35, they promised, if elected, "to abolish the extravagant increases in the tariff made by the present administration." One is driven to the conclusion that on the fundamental issue of freedom of external trade, there is no longer any difference, in avowed policy, at least, between Liberals and Conservatives.

The key question about Conservative policy seems to me to be this: "Does the election of George Drew mean that the party has turned its back on the Bracken policy of Liberal-Conservatism, to become again a genuine Canadian Party of the Right?" I asked an acute political observer at the convention this question, a resident of Toronto, and he answered without hesitation: "The party will definitely move Right under George Drew." But such a theory receives little confirmation from George Drew's own speeches at the convention or from the platform adopted there. Indeed, the only conclusion I can draw from a careful survey of both convention speeches and platform is that despite the Rightist or rock-ribbed Conservative philosophy in the address of Grattan O'Leary and in the preamble to the platform, the Conservatives have committed themselves to a specific program which is essentially the same in spirit and approach as that of the present Liberal party in Canada. Now this identification may, of course, be deliberate. Such tactics might conceivably pay off in one of two quite different ways.

It is hard to swallow that Canada has sufficient voters or seats to support two almost identical "Middle of the Road" parties, two Centrist parties such as that outlined by John Bracken in his retirement address, when he said: "We can turn to the 'Left' and find all the side-roads filled to overflowing with wishful thinkers and hopeful planners: or we can turn to the 'Right' and be interpreted as a class party, devoted in the public mind to business interests almost exclusively. To the 'left' lies the hidden slope to Communism; to the 'right' a short and bitter descent to oblivion. On the other hand, this party can follow the straight path to reasoned progress. . . ." The interesting thing is that John Bracken could have made exactly the same statement had he been a leading member of the Liberal party at the Liberal convention two months earlier; and not a single syllable would have sounded out of place. What he was describing was, essentially, the kind of accommodating middle path the Liberals are trying to follow. If the Conservatives are also on that path, they will either find themselves jostling hard with the Liberals as to who is to stay on the path, or they will find themselves arm-in-arm with the Liberals in a coalition or political union.

The New Broom Doctrine

If the Canadian voter thus finds himself forced to choose between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, and likes either one of them better than the Socialists, he may make his choice hang upon the personal attractiveness of the leader, since the platforms are so nearly identical. If the choice is between the Liberal-Conservatism of Louis St. Laurent and the Liberal-Conservatism of George Drew, he might take the latter on the theory that George is more dynamic or that a new broom sweeps clean and that the Liberals have been in office long enough anyway. Or, if the C.C.F. becomes enough of a threat to scare both the Liberals and Conservatives, they might yet decide to join forces. But how two political parties with almost exactly the same political philosophy can manage a separate existence indefinitely, is quite beyond this observer, and probably a good many others as well.

This may thoroughly underestimate the deep-lying plans of George Drew and the Conservative strategists. No matter what the new platform seems to say, these political planners may have far more ambitious plans than that of leading a second Liberal-Conservative party, compelled to ape if they are to emulate and overcome the present government. Despite John Bracken's warning that a sharp turn to the right means "a short and bitter descent to oblivion" (and one fancies that this former prairie Progressive has sounded that warning more than once in caucus) it may well be that the Conservative party leaders have more courageously diagnosed the Canadian political situation, and have reached the conclusion that a outspokenly consistent "Private Enterprise" party, as a bulwark against the encroachments of socialism, would meet a crying need in this country at the present time.

Free Enterprise — Except

That is what could be drawn both from Grattan O'Leary's keynote address, and from the preamble of the Platform. What these say in straightforward language is that collective action has gone too far, that bureaucracy has run wild, that as a result taxation, in O'Leary's words "is killing initiative and enterprise . . . . is drying up 'risk' capital, ... is retarding if not crippling industry and commerce, and . . . . is reducing that production which alone is true wealth." The preamble to the platform says: "Expenditures must be ruthlessly cut."

The Conservative party may find its historic role in resisting this rolling tide of socialism, this welter of social insurance, this gradual substitution of government activity for individual self-reliance, though much of it appears to be the almost inevitable consequence of growing industrialization and urbanization. But their proposal to champion free enterprise is weakened by several planks in the adopted platform. Free enterprise yes, but with many reservations, as in the marketing of grain. Ruthless cutting of expenditures, yes, but with a transcontinental highway, with family allowances not only approved but extended, with greater attention to national defence and with more generous aid for war veterans. On the four heads of expenditure which at the moment dominate federal government outlays, the Conservatives now propose to go further than the Liberals. When it comes to a showdown neither will expenditures be "ruthlessly cut," nor can the burden of taxation be materially lightened. Not, at least, if the whole platform is to be implemented.

The Very Rev. John C. Laframboise, Rector of the University of Ottawa which celebrates its centennial this week-end. Present enrolment of 6,000 will be substantially increased when new buildings made possible by last year's $1,250,000 subscriptions are complete.

Passing Show

MR. TRUMAN is in a tough spot. He is liable to lose some votes because he once had Wallace in his cabinet, and others because he no longer has Wallace in his cabinet.

•

A new movie deals with a man who "resigns from the human race." We can think of a lot of people who ought to be expelled.

•

The Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada says that Canadians are better church-goers than the British. But that does not make the empty pews over here any fuller.

•

Of Variety

If I were the only boy in the world
And you were the only gel,
There'd be no triangular stimuli —
And that would be simply hell.

J. E. P.

•

Tillie Pancake of West Virginia lost her job because she took time off to enter a beauty contest. The other things she took off don't seem to have mattered.

•

There is proof, according to a German court, that Hjalmar Schacht was to have been killed in a Nazi concentration camp. More German inefficiency.

•

The Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association says that by spending $10,000,000 the world could get rid of malaria. It only remains to get the $10,000,000.

•

Mr. Costello is cutting Eire's last link with the British crown. Everything will go on as before except that Mr. Costello will not be able to cut any more links with the British crown.

•

Like all Oppositions, the Prog.-Cons. are for greater government economies, larger government expenditures, lower taxes, and a balanced budget.

•

COURTESY PAYS SAY POLICE CHIEFS
—Winnipeg *Free Press* heading.

•

California shopping centres have music played over a public address system. Anything to keep the buyer's mind off the prices.

•

Owen Sound, Ont., has been having a "Pet Beef Week" with the Mayor inviting the citizens to send theirs in to him. Our pet beef is its price.

•

Lucy says she is puzzled by Mr. Molotov's suggestion that "America got rich off the war". She had thought that it was the Americans who paid for all those lend-lease supplies that were sent to Russia.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

billions needed during the first twelve months. According to the *Wall Street Journal*, most of the Marshall Plan countries would share in the arms and materials provided — the benefits would not be limited to the five Western Union countries.

Canada, according to the same source, would also be among the "certain recipients." We hope—and imagine—that this is a mistake. We were never a recipient of Lend-Lease aid during the last war, and there is no reason why we should become one now. On the contrary, as before, we should be on the giving not the receiving end of anything like Mutual Aid. This is absolutely essential if we are to keep our self-respect and our independence of the U.S. Once we become directly dependent on U.S. aid we might as well burn the British North America Act and sign our names (rather belatedly) to the Declaration of Independence.

It may well be, indeed it is almost certain, that we shall have to make some special arrangement like the Hyde Park Declaration of 1941: the Americans bought war supplies from us to balance the war supplies we were buying from them. By this means our wartime trade with the U.S. was kept reasonably in balance and our supplies of U.S. dollars were kept up. But in Washington Canada was never a "Lend-Lease country". We always stood on our own feet then and we should do so now.

Nuts and Bolts

THERE was another announcement last week, in addition to the one about the new, combined general staff for Western Union, that shows how well we and our allies are working together in preparing for the worst. This was the statement that British, American and Canadian military engineers had at last agreed on standardized "threads" for nuts and bolts and screws and all the things they go into and come out of.

During both world wars it was broadly true that no British bolt would fit into an American nut; its "thread" was too narrow or too wide or pitched at a different angle. This meant that a British repair shop was greatly handicapped in trying to mend a broken piece of American equipment, and vice versa. The differences in threads underlay all sorts of further difficulties in standardizing and unifying the equipment of the two armies, and that again led to all sorts of duplication in the stores that were needed to look after maintenance and repairs.

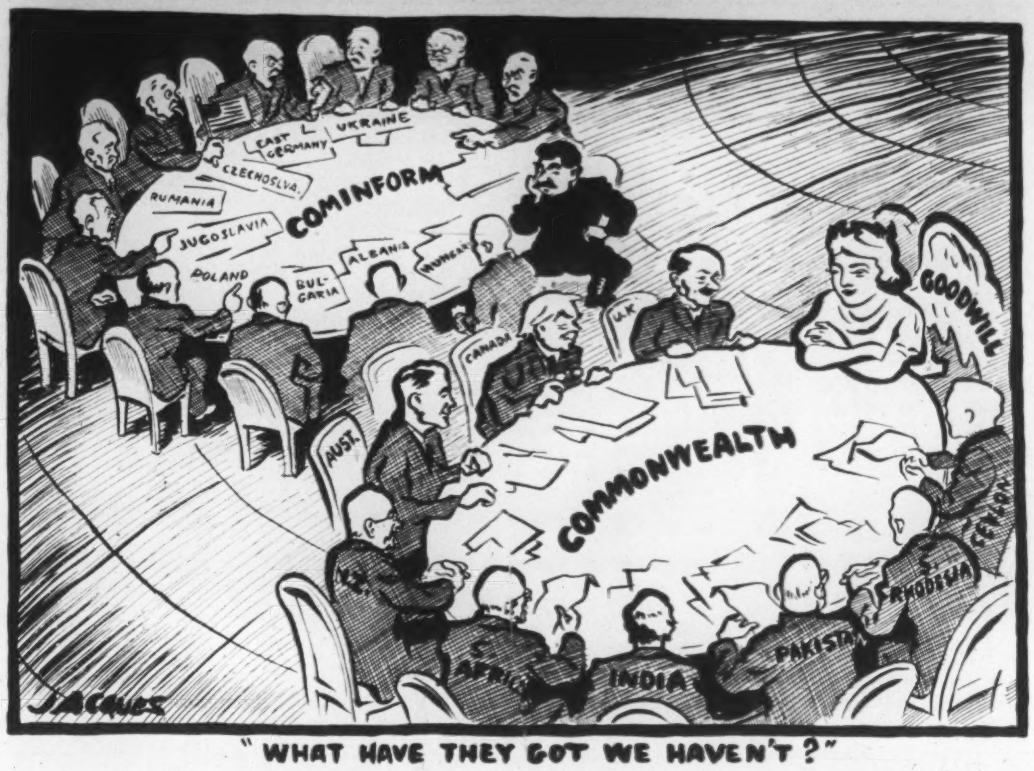
We Canadians were especially hurt because, while we generally use British-type army equipment, we are accustomed to follow the United States in industrial design and technique. Moreover, two-thirds to three-quarters of our production of munitions was not for the Canadian army at all but for the British or for the Americans. Thus our war plants could never settle down to one set of standards, they were continually having to shift back and forth.

Now, happily, we can look forward to a good deal less of this sort of thing. It will not, of course, disappear overnight, and there will be a good deal of inertia to be overcome even now that the scientists have agreed on common standards. But there is no time to lose. The governments and the industries concerned should press forward with the changes just as fast as they can.

What Is a University?

UNIVERSITIES all across the country find that the peak of postwar enrolment is past; the numbers are a little less than last year; in a year or two there will only be a sprinkling of ex-service men and women left. So now the hard pressed teachers, researchers, and administrators can take a deep breath and begin to think of the time when they will have time to think. And there is a lot of thinking to be done about what a university really is, or should be, in this difficult and changing world.

On some things almost everyone can agree. For instance the press across Canada seems to have approved, almost universally, as far as we can tell, with the recent suggestion of President Sidney Smith that a university is no place for a playboy, that it is quite justified in throwing out any student who does not make a serious effort to use the facilities it has to offer. The mere fact that a young man or woman can pay the fees and pass the entrance examination does not entitle him or her to play dog-in-the-manger with a place in the institution.



"WHAT HAVE THEY GOT WE HAVEN'T?"

On other points there will be much more controversy. For instance, a lot of heat is sure to be generated over the cold war between the arts and the sciences. This is a pity, because this particular war is largely phoney, and we would invite anyone who wants to re-think his position in regard to it to read "The Function of a University" by Provost R. S. K. Seeley of Trinity College, Toronto (Oxford, cloth $1.25 paper 90c).

The modern university is beset by the danger of too high a degree of specialization in its teaching and a narrow, commercial approach to the subjects taught. While this danger besets the sciences particularly, where men and women think they are going to university solely to get a technical training, it besets the other courses as well:

"There is a marked tendency at the present time to imagine that the Universities must turn out the finished product, and therefore into the undergraduate course must be packed every conceivable aspect of any one field. I find that tendency particularly in the field of Theology where constant demands are being made to introduce courses in this and that, in agriculture and social science, in the treatment of venereal disease and the elements of tropical medicine. . . It is tacitly assumed that graduation marks the end of all learning."

The basic question is this: Is a university supposed to teach people how to make a living, or how to live, or a reasonable mixture of both?

Foreign Capitalists

WE are puzzled by the attitude of the C.C.F. government in Saskatchewan in regard to capital investment in the province. We had thought that C.C.F.-ers viewed the exploitation of natural resources by private capital with considerable suspicion, and that, as between Canadian capitalists and capitalists from abroad the latter were the more suspect partly because they would be draining wealth out of the country when they took their profits abroad and partly because, living abroad, they were beyond Canadian control.

Apparently this is all wrong. From an official release by the Saskatchewan government we learn that Premier Douglas is overseas and that he is trying to interest the British government in exploiting uranium deposits said to exist in the province and to interest British and Belgian industrialists in developing other resources there.

Is Premier Douglas being led into the error of thinking that distant sources of capital look green? Does he really think that the British government, with its back against the economic wall, is likely to develop uranium deposits in his province in a way that will give any special economic advantage to his people? Does he think that British capitalists, because they live in a country with a socialist government, are likely to give the people of Saskatchewan a better deal than Canadian capitalists?

We raise this last question because, just the other day, we came across a case where one of the Saskatchewan crown companies seemed to be switching its orders from a Canadian concern to a British concern purely on the ground that the Canadian concern was a member of a wicked international cartel. Officials of the Saskatchewan company seemed quite unaware that the firm they were dealing with in socialist Britain was bound by exactly the same international arrangements — indeed by more restrictive arrangements — than the Canadian firm.

However, it is nice to know that Premier Douglas has some use for some capitalists—even if they have to be foreign ones.

Pelham Edgar

AT his home in Canton, Ont., to which he retired a few years ago, Professor Pelham Edgar was expecting some visitors last weekend—friends from Victoria College who would talk over the old days when he was still Professor of English and before he became Professor Emeritus. But death came suddenly the previous Thursday.

While he wrote well himself—his books on "Henry James" and "The Art of the Novel" show the sweep of his mind and his pen—he was a greater teacher than author. And he was much more than a teacher. While he guided many a young man and woman with wise advice and frank criticism he also inspired them with a strong desire to write; further, he even found for some of them the means of getting their bread and butter while they wrote.

It was he who brought Marjorie Pickthall into Victoria College as librarian — thereby making a greater contribution to Canadian poetry than to the orderliness of the library. For other authors he actually raised money, at first on his own and later through the Canadian Writers' Foundation of which he was but recently the Chairman.

Many of the writers whose names are household words with us owe him much for guidance and inspiration. We might mention only three: Audrey Alexandra Brown, Ned Pratt, and, most recently, Northrop Frye, the youngest member of Victoria's English staff who last year dedicated "Fearful Symmetry" to the old chief. Through such men and women as these we are all in his debt.

The Ontario Leader

ONTARIO politics are always mixed up with federal politics, but more so than usual just at present.

As we piece it together, the plan in high Conservative circles a couple of weeks ago was this. Premier Drew would immediately resign as Premier of Ontario if and when he was elected national leader. He would formally advise the Lieutenant Governor to call on the provincial Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kennedy, to form the next government. Mr. Kennedy, who is very popular with the rank and file of the party in rural areas, would be an admirable person to campaign in Ontario alongside the urban Mr. Drew during the coming federal election. After that Mr. Kennedy, who is already over 70, would resign and there would be a provincial party convention to choose a new leader who would then become premier.

This plan was upset when it became known that the Attorney General, Mr. Blackwell, was not likely to accept it. He himself had a substantial following for the post of premier. The *Globe and Mail*, with more enthusiasm for a good cause than judgment how to achieve it, apparently tried to squelch Mr. Blackwell by publishing, the day after Mr. Drew's translation to the federal field, a banner headline saying KENNEDY TO BE PREMIER and following it up with an editorial and a picture layout. Mr. Blackwell, however, refused to be squelched, called for a convention and announced that he was a candidate for leadership.

As we go to press a caucus of the Conservative members of the legislature is in session. There seems little doubt that Mr. Kennedy will become acting premier and that a convention will be called in December to choose a new leader.

At present six names are being mentioned, but no doubt the field will narrow before the start. With Mr. Drew's federal election still to come, our money will be on a provincial leader from a largely rural riding. It is a pity that the choice of a permanent provincial premier should be so influenced by a temporary federal consideration. It is also a pity that Mr. Blackwell and others from urban ridings should be under a special handicap when the race comes off.

Prosperity or What?

ONE of our critical and helpful friends took us to task the other day because, in several of our editorial pieces recently, we said that Canada is a "prosperous" country. He pointed to all the troubles there are around us:—the danger of war, the high cost of living, the labor unrest, the bans on imports of many kinds from the United States, the restrictions faced overseas by many of our exporters, and so on and so forth. He asked us whether we could really describe such a situation as "prosperity".

His point is a good one, although we cannot think of any other single word that we can use when Canadians, with remarkably few exceptions, are living better than they ever lived before. The trouble is that, while we are all eating and drinking and making merry, we cannot help wondering about tomorrow. Gone is the Olympian security and assurance that so many people shared in the days of Queen Victoria or even in the nineteen-twenties.

Perhaps the best way to put it is this. We are living today on top of the world—but today the world happens to be a volcano.

Crime and Education

AMONG the cases which have come to the attention of the John Howard Society of Ontario during the past year is one which seems to us especially hopeful, because it reveals that even in their present condition the penitentiaries of Canada can serve a useful purpose in the case of men who have the character to make them do so. A convict serving a ten-year sentence in one of these institutions for taking part in a hold-up has succeeded in passing (usually with quite a good grade) seventeen extension courses given by Queen's University, including two in Old and Middle English and two in Greek. He has recorded only one failure, and that in German A. This achievement took him five years, in three of which he successfully took four different courses. The amazing thing about the case is that before he was sentenced he had had only four years of schooling, and that it was in the penitentiary that he completed his Entrance, junior matriculation and senior matriculation before beginning his academic course. The society will see to it that when he comes out he will be enabled to complete his degree.

Had this young man received *before* the date of his crime the education that he has been able to obtain *after* it, he would surely never have become a criminal.

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To all the products on the radio,
The lard, the loaf, the lozenge and the lotion,
We'll pay a visit to a medico,
Who, on examination of our domes,
Will recommend a list of mental homes.

J. E. P.

France Is Chink In Western Armor With Red-De Gaulle Agitation

By PETER INGLIS

France's internal troubles—and last week both continuing and new strikes were paralyzing more and more industrial areas—are sapping the strength of the nation as a world power. This situation in turn is weakening the front which the western powers present to Russia. This Canadian correspondent, at present reporting proceedings of the U.N. General Assembly, reasons that a weak France hampers the workings of E.R.P., Western Union, the military alliance and other manifestations of western world unity.

Paris.

A FEW days ago at a press conference in United Nations' headquarters in the Palais de Chaillot, a woman correspondent asked Dr. H. V. Evatt of Australia, president of the General Assembly, whether the internal situation in France was affecting the work of the United Nations. Dr. Evatt, with what looked very much like a deliberate misinterpretation of her question, said the strikes from which Paris was suffering had not interfered with the smooth working of the Assembly's session at all. The woman persisted: that was not what she meant. She meant: Was the internal weakening of France affecting its position on issues before the General Assembly, and thereby affecting the work of the world organization? Dr. Evatt side-stepped that one, and the press conference closed rather hurriedly.

Dr. Evatt had to side-step it. It is not for the president of the world parliament to comment on the troubles of one of its members and on the serious effect which they may well have on the course of that parliament's deliberations.

But the fact remains that internal haemorrhage is sapping the strength of France as a world power—and that the Soviet Union has started what appears to be a carefully-planned campaign to make the most of this first serious weakening in the western democratic block.

Since the General Assembly went into session on September 21 there has been plenty of evidence, right under the noses of the delegates, of the sickness of the French body politic. There have been taxi strikes, bus strikes, subway strikes, railway strikes, electric power strikes, gas strikes, telephone strikes, a general coal strike, an endless succession of the "rotating" strikes with which union labor—led by the Communist General Confederation of Labor, actively supported by the non-Communist Christian Workers Confederation and passively supported by the non-Communist *Force Ouvrière*—has been harrying the tottering Third Force government headed by Premier Henri Queuille.

(The "rotating" strike, a French invention, is a particularly effective weapon for producing confusion. It consists of a series of carefully-timed short work stoppages, which go off like a fire-cracker, exploding successively through the course of a day in, for instance, one after another of the main-line railway stations.)

Since the session began, delegates driving to their hotels have had on several occasions another form of proof of France's tension: companies of police, with steel helmets slung at their belts, waiting quietly at this or that street corner; groups of the tougher *Gardes Mobiles*, who wear helmets padded with leather against clubs or brickbats and carry submachine guns slung on their backs, also waiting; air-force-blue police riot squad trucks and buses standing parked down the side of a street, waiting. These groups of armed men, waiting for trouble, somehow have a far more sinister impact than the little street riots which break out, usually in the neighborhood of the Avenue Wagram, two or three times a week.

Prices Are A Symptom

Since the session began, the price of bread has gone up; the price of butter has gone up about 15 per cent on the legal market (and considerably farther on the black market); subway fares have been doubled; railway fares have risen; the price of meat has gone up; the value of a franc, in the "free market" which everybody uses to convert his pounds or dollars, has dropped appreciably. The working man has been given a few concessions. For instance, if he works in Paris he now receives a special "travel cost" grant which exactly absorbs the increase in subway fares. But his real income, even in the very short period since the General Assembly met, has dropped materially.

All these are only symptoms of a malady which was probably bred into France during the war and which is not so different from the world malady with which the United Nations, in a mood of fear and frustration, is struggling to cope. The malady is division. Perhaps ideological division—although sometimes that answer looks a little too easy. But certainly France is cleft asunder.

Battered Third Force

By the best available estimate, 30 per cent of her people would today vote with the Communists, at least on any domestic issue. How far a French Communist is also an international Communist is a question which has yet to be put and answered. My personal feeling is that considerably fewer than half of French Communist voters are also Soviet Communists. Another 40 per cent of her people, and perhaps a few more, would support General Charles de Gaulle if there were an election immediately. That leaves only 30 per cent, or a shade less, to support the battered Third Force which today attempts to govern France.

Such a condition inevitably gives the opportunity for a particularly terrifying sort of muscle-flexing by both the Communists and the de Gaullists. In recent weeks I have myself watched both kinds. I have stood in the middle of a crowd of several thousand striking railway workers and watched a Communist organizer bring them to a pitch of fury in which they could easily have gone out and thrown paving blocks, in the best French revolutionary tradition, at the police; then deliberately calm them down and send them out into the streets in good order. I have watched General de Gaulle, with the obvious air of a man whose time has come and with a bland self-confidence completely new to him, announce that the government of France no longer represents the people and that he is ready to take over whenever the people want.

Such a condition, also, is right up the Soviet alley. Here, obviously, is the chink in the western armor through which the Communist knife can penetrate the vitals of the Marshall Plan, Western Union, the holding of an outpost in Berlin under siege and all the other manifestations of the unity and strength of the western world.

It is bound to be more than coincidence that on the day on which the Security Council of the United Nations started its Berlin debate, between 200,000 and 300,000 French coal miners started a strike which no Frenchman would deny was Communist-inspired; that on its eve, under the combined pressure of the de Gaullists (who object to a western European military defence system based on England) and the Communists (who object to a western European military defence system of any sort), the French government backtracked from its earlier agreements on a unified strategy and a combined staff for Western Union*; that two days before it, Andrei Vishinsky presented before the General Assembly's political committee a "plan" for the control of atomic energy which Britain, Canada and the United States immediately branded as a phony but which to the French press of all complexions seemed a "concession." It is, for that matter, more than coincidence that the form in which the western powers' case over Berlin was handed to the Security Council, four days in advance of its session, was basically the French case—which was a gentler case than the one the U.S. or Britain wished to put.

It is not a pleasant thought that one of the Big Three of western democracy should be becoming daily less big and less firmly western in its attitudes. But it is one of the underlying conditions which must be borne in mind, from now on, in assessing all that is said and what little is done here in the Palais de Chaillot.

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*Later last week France formally agreed to the plan of a combined staff, and the chiefs of staff of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg soon after met in London to talk over their problems and coordinate plans for joint action in the event of attack.

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Russia Wants Atom Treaties But Not Real Control

By GENERAL A. G. L. McNAUGHTON

The debate continues intermittently in the United Nations as the western powers and Russia jockey for position over atom control. The United States supports a policy of effective international control. The U.S.S.R. wants treaties banning the manufacture of atomic bombs but objects to the setting up of an international agency that would infringe national sovereignty.

Playing a prominent part in the work of the United Nations on atomic control is General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canada's permanent delegate to the Security Council and President of the Canadian Atomic Energy Control Board.

OF ALL the issues before the Paris session of the United Nations General Assembly, the one of greatst long-term significance is the inernational control of atomic energy. n this, as in so many other matters, he views of the Soviet Union are n direct opposition to the proposals hich have been put forward by the emocratic nations. These proposals re set forth in the three reports of he United Nations Atomic Energy ommission which the Security Counil sent last June to the General Asembly for inclusion in its agenda as a matter of special concern."

In the third of these reports the tomic Energy Commission has reorted an "impasse." If this situation s not corrected through the establishment of effective international ontrol to protect the nations of the orld against the hazards of violaions and evasions, then it seems all oo probable that the world may drift nto atomic war.

Equal To 40,000 Tons TNT

Three years ago two atomic bombs ell upon Japan. More than 115,000 eople were killed and another 110,00 were injured. These two bombs, elivered by two planes with small rews, packed an explosive concenration equal to 40,000 tons of TNT —a concentration of energy which a hort time before would have reuired, for delivery at the target, at east 10,000 aircraft manned by peraps 100,000 crew.

Tremendous as was this achievement and terrifying as was the result, t is well to remember that under the onditions then existing only a relaively small part of the nuclear enrgy present in the active material f the bomb was released in its exploion. In the intervening years these tomic weapons in a number of new orms have been the subject of inteniive research backed with unstinted esources and carried forward by ersons who had previously become killed in the art. Both the efficiency f the individual bomb and the numers which have been constructed ave been increased.

Experiment Perilous

The United Nations, therefore, in eeking for the method and means o control atomic energy, is dealing ith something which, if it is not ontrolled, and if it should be used, ay well bring an end to civilization s we know it. For the first time in he history of the world the means or the utter destruction of a civiliation are present.

I can say with the confidence which omes from close association with the ork of the Atomic Energy Commision since its first meeting over two ears ago that every one of the naions which joined in the Commision's majority reports is convinced f the extreme seriousness of the ituation, and of the urgency which ttaches to appropriate action being aken by the present General Asembly to advance towards an early solution.

The plan which carries the endorsement of nine out of the 11 present members of the Commission is based on proposals originally put forward by the United States. In brief it is a great project for international collaboration on a scale far exceeding anything previously attempted. It calls for the formation of an International Atomic Energy Authority which would own all uranium and thorium in trust for the nations of the world from the time these substances are taken from the ground, and would control the mining of all such ores. Production would be strictly related to consumption and there would be no accumulation of stocks to cause anxiety. The Authority would own, operate and manage all facilities handling dangerous amounts of fissionable material and thus control directly all atomic-energy activities which might become a potential menace to world security. A licensing and inspection system is contemplated for activities of a less serious character; the Authority would foster beneficial uses and research in nationally-owned establishments which would be limited to non-dangerous quantities.

This system of control would be set up by stages, and after it was in operation the manufacture of bombs would cease. Existing stocks would be disposed of and the explosive material reclaimed for peaceful uses; the Authority would then be given all available information from all sources regarding the production of atomic energy and related matters.

The Soviet representatives have proposed a plan which differs fundamentally. They envisage the immediate outlawing of the atomic bomb and the destruction of all existing stocks of atomic weapons "within a three-month period." To this end the Soviet delegate tabled a draft convention which he has said should be negotiated forthwith as a first step towards the establishment of a system of international control. He has refused even to pledge the Soviet to any second steps in the development of control. The idea that the menace to world peace presented by the atomic bomb could be dispelled by the mere signing of an agreement to prohibit its use seems very unreal in the light of the experience of the last 25 years.

Unilateral Disarmament

By itself the prohibition of the use and manufacture of the atomic bomb at the present time would not contribute to security. Since the United States is the only nation now in possession of atomic bombs, at least on any scale which would suffice to make atomic war, it would be an act of unilateral disarmament giving no assurance that any country engaged in atomic activities would not make and use the bomb in the future. Fissionable material, the essential substance for peaceful applications of atomic power, is also the explosive element of the bomb, and in the absence of effective inspection and control could readily be diverted clandestinely from peaceful to military uses by a nation secretly preparing for atomic war.

During this last year fully half the time and attention of the members of the Commission has been devoted to a meticulous re-examination of the Soviet proposals to make abundantly certain that no possible misconception of their purport should stand in the way of agreement. It is now evident that there is no misconception, and the whole of the Commission bar the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine have rejected those proposals as "completely ignoring the existing technical knowledge of the problem." The plans which have been evolved by the majority are based on a strict acceptance of the scientific facts inherent in the very nature of atomic energy and on the conclusions which follow logically therefrom. After more than 240 meetings the Commission has decided that "no other solution will meet the known facts, prevent rivalries in this dangerous field and fulfil the Commission's terms of reference."

Fourteen nations out of the 17 who have had membership in the Commission are in complete agreement as to the lines on which a solution must be sought.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Billions In Military Lend-Lease Will Be U.S. Offer To Allies

By JAY MILLER

Washington

ADHERENCE to a strict bipartisan foreign policy by the American presidential candidates — excepting pro-Russian Henry Wallace—is not mere political expediency. It's a matter of necessity if a semblance of peace is to be maintained for long between the Soviet and the Democracies. Authoritative observers with a realistic concept of the impasse between Russia and the Western Powers—or rather, Russia's creation of an impasse over the Berlin blockade—claim that Russia doesn't really want to fight now. Maybe later when she is atomically armed to the hilt. For the time being she prefers to squeeze just as far as the Democratic allies will let her.

Comforting as that opinion may be to individuals who don't want another world war now, Democratic leaders are not letting such views cloud their judgment of the parlous state of current foreign affairs. U.S. Secretary of State Marshall told Western European labor leaders that the Russian blockade of Berlin was the greatest peacetime threat to peace. Brightest hope for peace, he said, is that the three great nations, the United States, Britain and France are "solidly standing together." No one, he added, has offered an alternative for their action in referring the Berlin crisis to the United Nations Security Council.

For those who believe that the only answer to the Russian menace is to arm to the hilt and be ready for any eventuality, there will be real comfort in joint U. S.-Canada-Western Europe military and defence plans. An inkling of their scope was given here in advance information of an omnibus defence bill which is to be submitted to Congress for American approval in January and February. Its major feature is said to be "billions in military lend-lease for U. S. allies."

This is the U. S. State Department's answer to the Russian cold war. It should also answer those critics, in Britain and America, of the appointment of Field Marshal Montgomery as head of the Five Western Power military group, who feared the United States wasn't being "dealt in" on anti-Russian military defences.

The joint defence pact will likely be closely integrated with the U.S. high command's 50-year defence program. This ambitious project is based on the belief that Russia will have the atom bomb by 1950—hints of Vishinsky that she already has it, to the contrary. The half-century U.S. military program also envisions the use of continent-jumping atomic rockets by 1977.

Three-Phase Program

The U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force chiefs of staff are reported here to be planning to ask the next Congress for at least $15 billion to spend on the first phase of this long-range program in fiscal 1950. Future American defence needs, as envisioned by U.S. military leaders, are grouped in three phases. The first period, between the present and 1952, would be devoted to extensive development of American sea and air power. Less progress is expected in competing with Russian land power, estimated at more than three million men under arms.

Phase No. 2, between 1952 and 1977, is regarded as a critical time, when Russia and other countries may have atomic weapons and sufficient long-range air power to bomb North American cities.

At the final period, after 1977, anything can happen. That is expected to be the time of inter-continental atomic rockets, airplanes many times faster than sound, gas clouds, death rays and other fantastic weapons. Then civilization will face its greatest threat of annihilation.

Present planning calls for development of sufficient military power to back up the democratic diplomats in their sparring with Russia, and subsequent development of defences against possible Russian uses of the atomic bomb. Formulation of American foreign policy is closely geared to military potentialities. It is estimated here that the Soviet Union and its satellite nations together could today muster about 5,200,000 troops. In contrast, the Democracies and other opponents of the USSR, could not count more than 4,400,000 troops, including American troops, and such anti-Soviet nations as Spain and Greece. Brussels pact nations, Great Britain France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, are estimated to be able to field some 1,700,000 men.

The immediate problem, apparently, will be to arm these Western European nations, who will be the first line of defence against Soviet encroachments to the West. Her machinations in the Far East, in China, Korea, the Netherlands East Indies, and in the Eastern European countries, will have to be dealt with later, as Allied military strength develops.

Current plans to bind the United States, Canada and Western Europe countries into powerful joint fighting forces, also have three major phases. To start, it is proposed to provide American arms to strengthen Western Europe sufficiently to stall off the Russians in the event of war, until heavy U.S. and Canadian reinforcements could be rushed in. Secondly, a series of defensive air bases would be erected in Alaska, Greenland to Norway sector of the Arctic circle, to protect the U.S. and Canada from being made a battleground from Russian attacks across the North Pole or down through Alaska.

The joint defence program would call for unity of war command, standardized weapons, cooperative staff planning, and wherever possible, pooling of war resources.

According to Washington sources, high points of such an overall military program have already been under discussion for some time. There have been frequent press allusions to the project. Belgium's Defence Minister, Raoul de Fraiteur, disclosed that top military men are developing "a kind of military Marshall Plan" for Western Europe.

Immediate plans of the U.S. Army call for purchases of $302 million worth of new munitions this year, including tanks, gun mounts, motor vehicles, and other modern war equip-

(*Continued on Page* 40)

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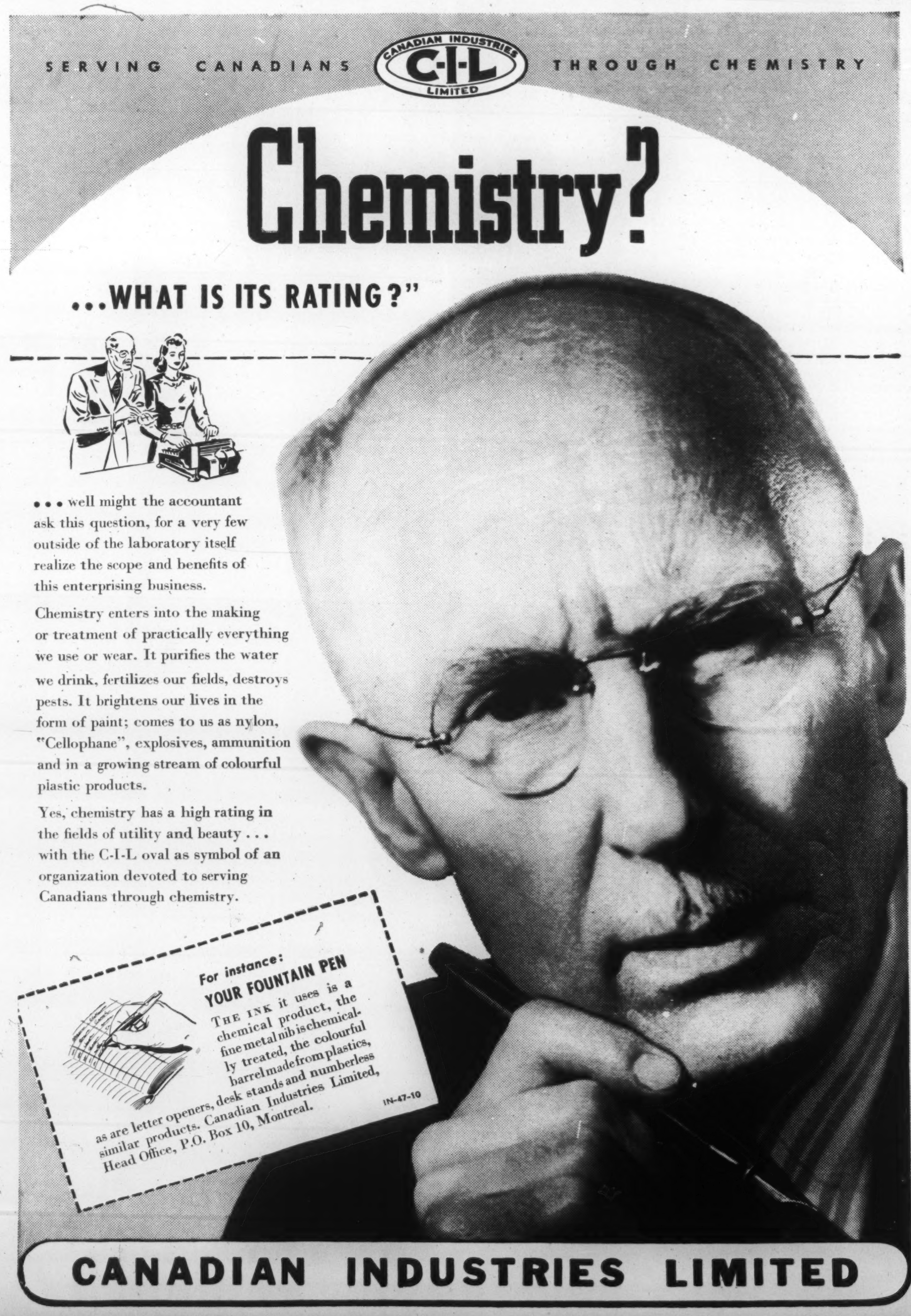

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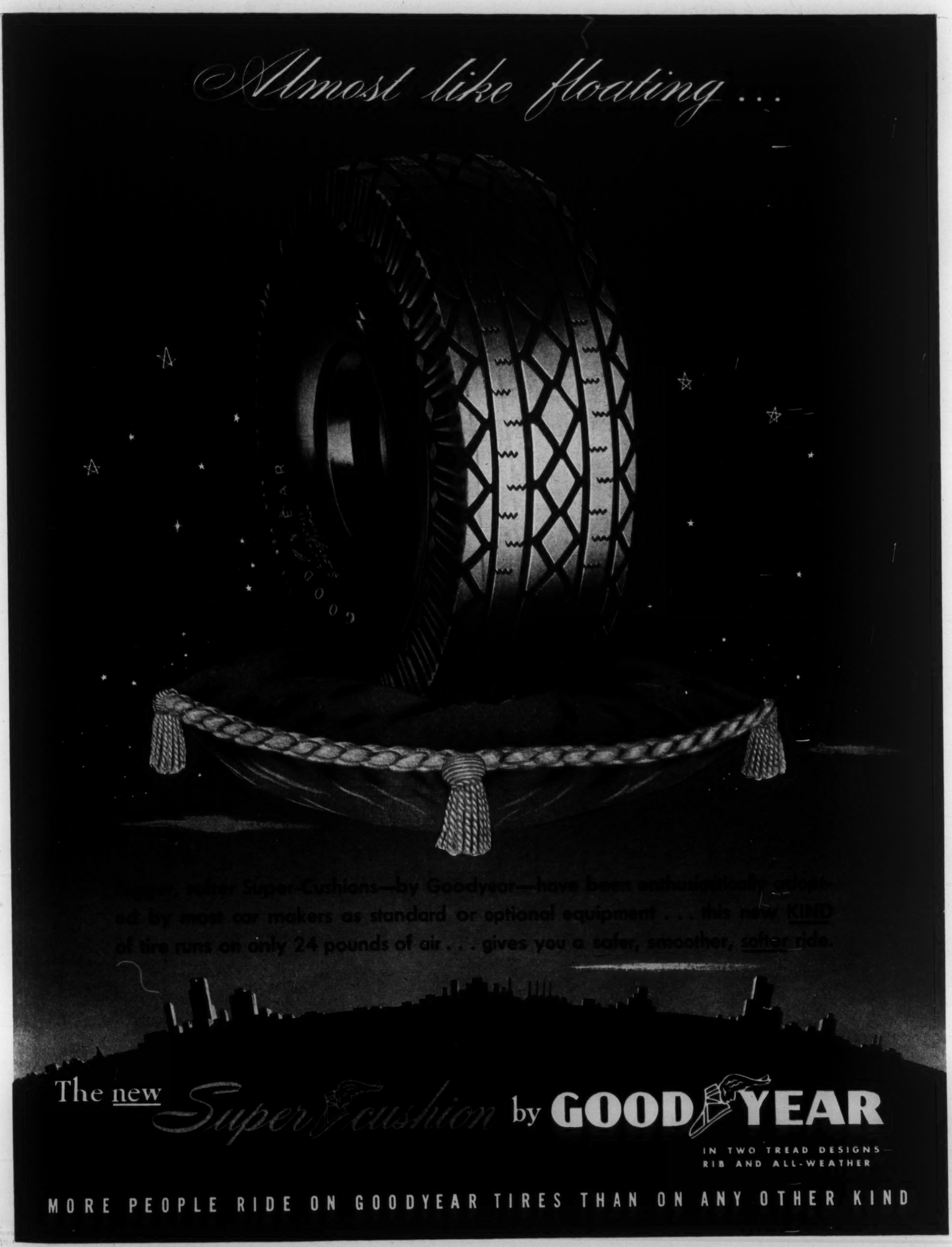

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LIGHTER SIDE

Figures In Limbo

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AS EVERYONE knows, editors are hard-pressed men, obsessed by a sense of the immediate and plagued by lack of space. Every public figure and event rates so much space over so many editions, the proportions to be measured out by reader-interest. If you are a good editor you have your finger constantly on reader-interest and are able to detect precisely when it tenses and when it slackens, when to order a five-column head and full-page layout, and when to toss the whole story into limbo.

My trouble is that it is just when a front-page figure enters limbo that my interest reaches its height. This can be quite a serious nuisance, especially when one can't sleep at night for wondering what became of the Maritime fisherman who claimed he rode a whale bareback, or what was the relationship between the person who was murdered and the one who discovered the body in the trunk, or why everybody decided to go home without investigating the fact that one of the party had been murdered.

Then there is the tantalizing mystery of Andrei Gromyko.

Even under the full blaze of publicity Mr. Gromyko remained an enigmatic figure — dark, taciturn, double-breasted, immensely solid and immovable. He had a limited range of gesture and at the first hint of a personal approach he drew the iron curtain about his soul; so that in the end he had nothing to communicate about the United States of America except his unqualified relief at leaving it for good. Now that he has gone we will probably never hear anything more about him, since the press has finally dropped him even as a subject for conjecture. Mr. Gromyko must remain a mystery story, with the final pages torn out. What is he doing now? Was his inscrutable behavior approved or disapproved by his still more inscrutable government? What use would the Party make of his one indisputable talent, the talent for saying "No"? If he is actually attached to the General Assembly in Paris, why isn't he saying "No" there? Nobody knows and apparently nobody cares any more.

THERE is also Jacob Lomakin. For a fortnight every newspaper and newspaper reader was kept busy speculating on the future of Consul-General Lomakin. Would he return to the Soviet or seek refuge in the United States? If he went back, would he be rewarded or disciplined by the Party for his peculiar conduct of the Konsenkina affair? Mr. Lomakin settled one question at least by sailing from America, announcing before he left that he expected to go from Moscow to Paris, where he would join Mr. Gromyko. Did he detour before going to Moscow? Did he ever go to Paris? Did Mr. Gromyko? And, incidentally, what has become of Madame Kosenkina?

Then there is the celebrated case of Whittaker Chambers *vs.* Alger Hiss. Did Alger Hiss finally prove either that he didn't know Whittaker Chambers, or that he knew Whittaker Chambers under another name known to nobody else? Did he establish either that he didn't give a motor car to the Communist Party, or that if he gave away a motor car he didn't know or couldn't remember the beneficiary? Did Whittaker Chambers finally prove the total unreliability of Alger Hiss, or *vice versa?* Somehow I must have missed the finals and now I may never know the score. Not with Mr. Vishinsky crowding front page space to prove the total unreliability of anyone outside the U.S.S.R.

THERE were several libel suits too that seemed to offer fascinating possibilities. Adrien Arcand, for instance, announced that he was suing the Canadian government for harsh and unmerited treatment during the war; and Miss Hedy Lamarr instituted libel proceedings against *Look* for issuing a statement that she had once submitted to Rhinoplasty, or nose surgery. Miss Lamarr claimed that her nose had always been beyond criticism and asked for $20,000 damages. Mr. Arcand insisted that his principles were also beyond criticism, and demanded $75,000. Did Miss Lamarr ever collect? Did Mr. Arcand?

For a while it looked as though Progressive Conservative Leader Drew's libel suit against *The Toronto Daily Star* might also end in limbo. Fortunately, however, Mr. Drew has cleared that one up. He's going right ahead with it as soon as he has a minute to spare.

There are, of course, front page figures who never settle down permanently in limbo. Occasions and anniversaries always restore them to the surface. Tommy Manville, for instance, pops up with each successive marriage. George Bernard Shaw's birthday can always be counted on to place him on the front page annually, and Mr. Shaw himself can be counted on to see that he isn't overlooked between anniversaries. There is also Dr. Brock Chisholm, whose attack on the Santa Claus myth is always good for a Christmas front-page story—in fact, Dr. Chisholm is now almost as much a part of the public Christmas ritual as Santa Claus himself. (There's more to it, of course, than just establishing a rhythm, but just the same a rhythm helps.)

THE permanent residents of limbo, however, are the ones who hit the front page by luck, accident or inspiration—the contest winners, the victims of bizarre accidents, the tenants of haunted houses. But what happens to these figures once the glare of publicity has subsided? Did the winners of the Mr. and Miss Hush contests negotiate their prizes for cash, or did they settle down to live out their encumbered lives among their television sets, Bendix home laundries, trailers, ranges, refrigerators, venetian blinds and deep-freeze units? And what about the *Poltergeist* victims? Were they able to lay the restless spirit in the end, or did they finally accept the supernatural as an annoying but inescapable part of everyday life? ("No, that isn't the delivery man rapping, it's just that darned ghost.")

Then there was Mrs. Dorothy Lawlor, who advertised for a husband willing to support her two children and throw in a $10,000 cash bonus. Did Mrs. Lawlor finally succeed in providing herself with a certificate of marriage and a certified $10,000 cheque? And how is Roger Babson coming along with his efforts to annul the law of gravity, or at least modify some of its harsher aspects? What became of Garry Davis who renounced his American citizenship and camped out across from the Palais de Chaillot? Did he finally carry his pup-tent and his principles of world-citizenship somewhere else, when he was evicted from the doorstep of the United Nations? And what happened to that other celebrated man without a country, the Count de Marigny?

Editors of course are much too driven by time and events to follow down these minor trails in their daily editions. But couldn't they get out at least one special year-end edition that would bring the year's accumulation of unfinished business up to date? It would be a wonderful boon to people who keep themselves awake nights wondering about the present state of the Polish treasure, and whether the Duchess of Windsor ever recovered her jewels, and how Mr. and Mrs. Hohenzollern (ex-King Carol and Madame Lupescu to the press) are getting along these days.

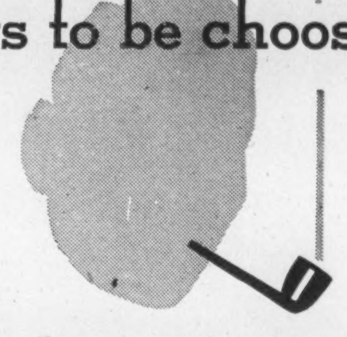
Dr. J. D. MacLachlan has been appointed head of the Department of Botany at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario. A native of Burritt's Rapids, Ont., Dr. MacLachlan graduated from Queen's University in 1931, afterwards going on to Harvard where he obtained his Ph. D. in Plant Pathology in 1935. He first joined O.A.C. in 1939.

• •

TIME AND AGAIN

OF ALL the good husbands, mine is the best,
Though prone to procrastinate;
I have only to murmur a request—
Then wait . . . and wait . . . and wait!

MAY RICHSTONE



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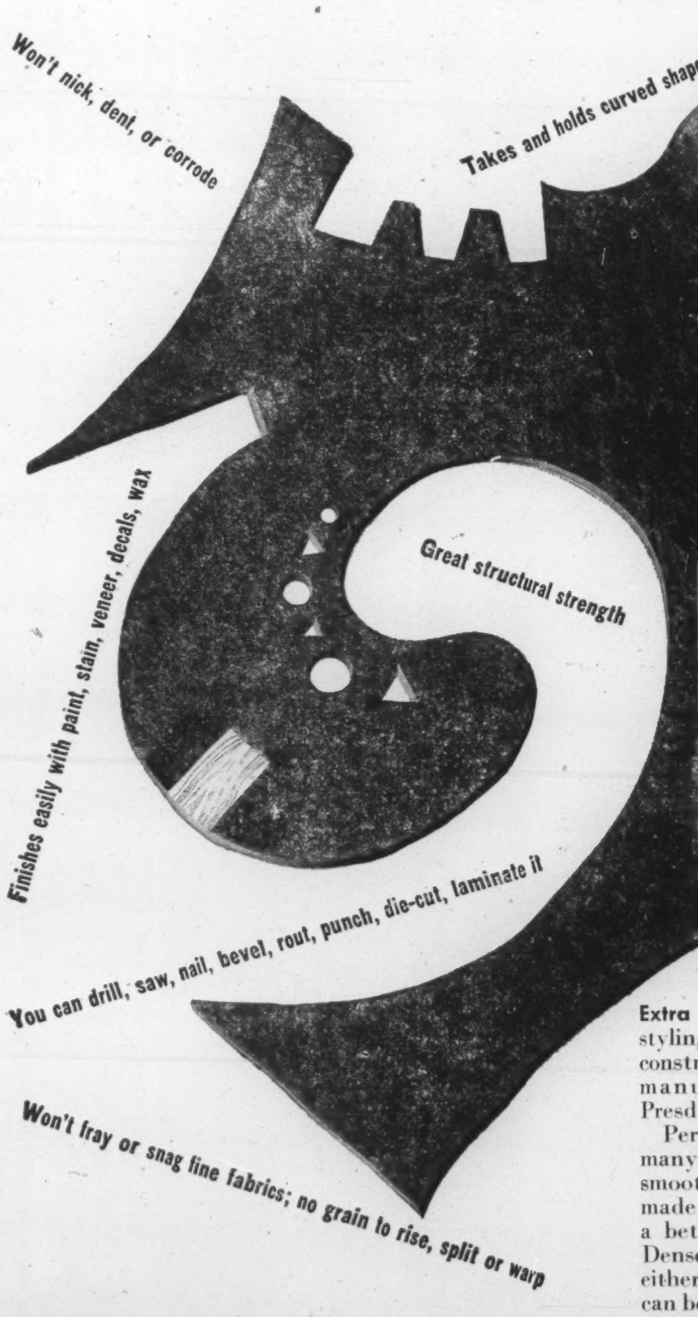
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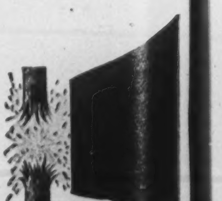

FROM EXPLODED WOOD TO VERSATILE HARDBOARD

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Lambeth Bishops, In Report, Raise Unsettled Questions

By CANON H. P. PLUMPTRE

The Report of the Anglican Bishops who met at Lambeth last summer is now available in Canada. Canon Plumptre, formerly rector of St. James' Cathedral in Toronto, here explains the meaning of the conference and comments on three controversial issues raised by the Report: the admission of the Church of South India to "full communion", the ordination of women, and the rewording of the creeds.

SATURDAY NIGHT has asked me for some comments upon the recent Lambeth Conference, of which the detailed report has now arrived from England. I was not there, so that I fear that the "comments" will be of a somewhat superficial character. But for what they may be worth I offer them to the readers of the paper.

Let me begin by explaining the place of these Lambeth Conferences, and indeed of the Bishops, in our Church. While these decennial conferences of Bishops of the Anglican Communion and those of the sister Church of the United States have no executive authority, they do, in fact, by general agreement formulate the main policies of the world-wide fellowship. Any local Church which violated the principles underlying these policies would cease automatically to be a constituent member.

One of the functions of the fellowship is to decide what Churches outside the group are nevertheless close enough in creed and structure to be in what is called ecclesiastically "full communion." And one of the chief concerns of the recent Conference was to decide whether the new Church of South India — of which more at a later point in this article —was to be included in this category.

And here, at the beginning, is a thought which must come to many —a slight sense of uneasiness with regard to this whole system of marking off other Churches as "recognized" and "unrecognized." One of the main features of Christ's teaching was the duty of extending to all, and specially to those who seemed least deserving, the largest measure of friendship and goodwill. And this must apply to groups as well as individuals.

"Out of communion," an unwillingness (for this is what it really comes to) to kneel together at the Lord's table, can this be right?

Now as I think of this large number of Bishops, 328 of them, coming together for conference from all parts of the world, and then think how they are following in the footsteps of others who have left their mark upon the story of our nation and Church, the reflection arises, What scores of great and good men there have been who individually have shone as lights in the world, and yet, as history shows, when they have acted in groups they have from time to time been on the wrong side.

Real Revolution

A few examples will suffice. In the only real social revolution in England, associated with the name of John Ball "the mad priest of Kent" in 1381, when the serfs were struggling for liberty, the Bishops not only gave them no assistance but were amongst the most active in suppressing and persecuting them. Again, through the Reformation in England, while there were saints and martyrs among the Bishops, many of them, like the famous Vicar of Bray, steered their course by the changing winds of royal policies. Once again, in 1832 scarcely a Bishop raised his voice for the great Reform Bill.

But let there be no misunderstanding. We have had bad kings, and good kings have made mistakes, but we cling firmly to the monarchy. The Bishops have sometimes failed us, but our Anglican system is rooted and grounded in Episcopacy — the system of government by Bishops— and we shall not change. That system stretches back across the centuries to the very earliest days of the Christian Church. In England there was a Church with its Bishops centuries before the country was united under a King. Episcopacy is today one of the four pillars of our constitution—the Bible, the two sacraments, the two creeds, and Episcopacy.

But if we ask others to accept Episcopacy, we should make it understood that we make no claims on behalf of that system which might seem to discourage some other type of Church order. Such exclusive claims have been made, we know, in our Church. But they have never been made officially, and they never can be made while our Articles and Prayer Book remain what they are. We offer a Constitutional Episcopate in the Church in some such way as we have developed and present to the world a Constitutional Monarchy in the state.

While there were many Resolutions passed at the recent Lambeth Conference which will command full support there are others that will raise a good deal of controversy. I cannot discuss them here, so perhaps I may be forgiven if I pay attention only to two or three controversial ones.

I regret that the Bishops did not see their way to grant the status of a full intercommunion to the newly organized Church of South India. That new Church—one of the happiest events, surely of our time—consists of three Protestant Communions together with four Anglican dioceses, all hitherto doing separate missionary work in the area. Now they are united.

It has been arranged that until there is time for a new ministry to be brought into being, which is to be ordained by Bishops, the existing ministries shall be carried on. No doubt the whole scheme is today, and will continue for sometime to be, in an experimental stage, and its acceptance into "full communion" would have involved a change of practice in our Church. But I do not

(Continued on page 40)

Boy Braves Storm-Tossed Lake, Rescues 7 Persons

WINS DOW AWARD

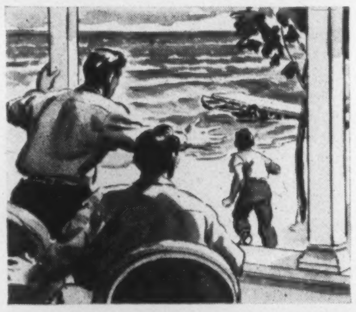
JOHN LOWE
OF MONTREAL
rescues two men, five boys from over-turned craft in Brome Lake

At first, no one in the little group of vacationers paid any attention to the shouts coming from the lake. Such sounds were to be expected in summer resorts. But in a few moments it became obvious that the voices were not raised in laughter — they were desperate cries for help!

LAUNCHES SMALL BOAT

14-year-old John Lowe was the first one to act. Although the water was extremely rough and a high wind was blowing, he launched a small motorboat and headed for the end of the island. Soon he saw the reason for the shouting. Guiding his little craft through the white-caps, he came upon an over-turned flat-bottomed boat. Seven persons were clinging to it, almost exhausted. One by one John helped them over the side into his boat. Some were so weak they could hardly hang on, but he got them all in his boat. A few moments later they were safely ashore.

For his courage, coolness and great presence of mind, we are proud to pay tribute to John Lowe, of Montreal, through the presentation of The Dow Award.



Several of the older people tried to prevent John from venturing out on the stormy lake . . . but he was determined . . . and in a few moments was off to the rescue in a small motorboat.

The gallant youngster did not rest until he had the seven victims safely on the island. His brave deed won for him the praise of the entire Knowlton community.

~ ~ ~

THE DOW AWARD is a citation for outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. Winners are selected by the Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

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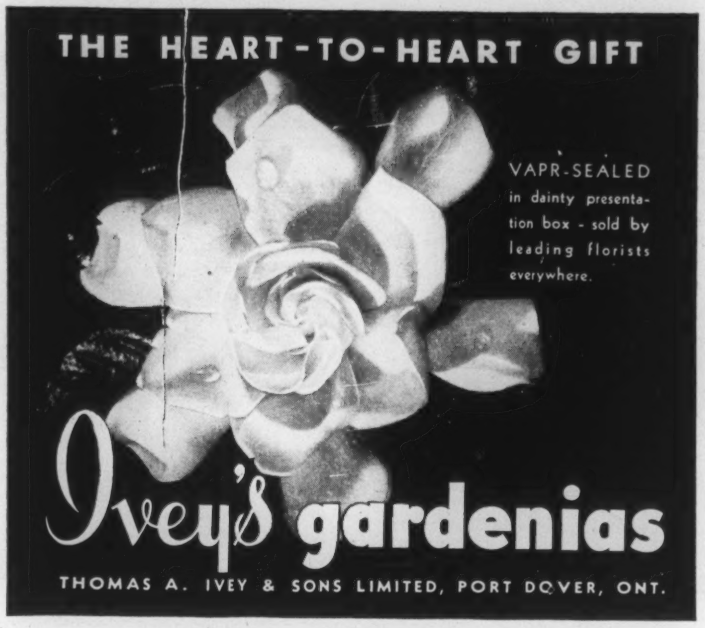

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All The News Is Not Enough If It Is Wrongly Handled

By ROBERT W. KEYSERLINGK

So much information on world happenings is fed to news media that skilful selection and discrete editing are often neglected; editors and readers alike escape into the news columns of local and more understandable interest, when it is important that the public should be guided in regard to important international affairs.

Robert W. Keyserlingk is one of Canada's top newsmen. Formerly Managing Director of the British United Press in Canada, he recently founded The Ensign, a new weekly newspaper.

THE Canadian public may shortly be faced by the stark reality of the country again being plunged into a most destructive war. We would then be faced by the dreadful geographical fact that Canada in that world struggle, whose probability is daily becoming more tangible, will no longer enjoy that safe remoteness which geography, not political sagacity, had secured in previous wars.

Hence Canada's stake in peace has become ever greater as her geographic position in war has become more proximate to, if not actually the scene of, such a struggle. Yet in the opinion of many editors, the Canadian public is allegedly profoundly disinterested in and psychologically remote from the increasingly ominous developments on the international scene.

During a recent transcontinental trip the writer had occasion to ponder a discussion in which the Canadian public was severely criticized for what was considered a lamentable lack of appreciation and consequent interest in anything but local news. Sports from abroad like the Olympic Games constituted, it was claimed, the major foreign interest. By reading some of the newspapers across the country and by listening to many local newscasts in the numerous cities visited, the writer gained the impression of an almost frantic effort being made to dismiss the most dangerous international moves with a few uncoordinated references. Somewhere abroad in Berlin or in the Netherlands, East Indies or in Palestine, in China or in Macedonia, a lot of strange and unruly people were quarrelling about something which, thanks be to Providence, was remote, unnecessary and profoundly unintelligible. Certain editors seemed afraid that readers or listeners might be bored and hence lost to them as circulation or advertising audience if the daily fare of information were not palatable.

Conscious concentration of attention on local, as local as possible, news instead of "reporting world events for which people do not care any longer" was frankly admitted.

Privilege Spendthrifts

Why do so many Canadians allegedly live as spendthrifts of their privileges, unwilling to draw the conclusion dictated by prudence of not merely enjoying but also actively safeguarding their rare privileges?

Two factors must be taken into consideration to fully appreciate the problem.

Some twenty years ago, when the writer was a correspondent in Berlin for one of the world's greatest news gathering organizations, the United Press, technical difficulties, high cost of cable tolls and comparative simplicity of political pattern restricted the news wordage actually sent across the ocean to newspapers. Suddenly the great discovery was made by governments that indirect propaganda could be furthered by special prerogatives given to the independent correspondents. The then French minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Paul Mandel, was one of the pioneers of "privileging" rather than propagandizing. The powerful radio sending stations of Toulouse and Pontoise were thrown open to the international press. Instead of paying, let us say, fifteen cents per cable word, radio transmission privileges through foreign governments brought the cost per word down to as low as ⅛ of a cent per word.

Paris Is "Le Dernier Cri"

This had strange results. London with its fixed tariffs for press cables rapidly lost out to Paris with its cheap rates. Where formerly we in Berlin relayed news from Poland and Rumania from Sweden and Austria, from Czechoslovakia, Russia and Germany in a tight package by cable via London across the ocean, Paris with its bulk transmission became a bottomless pit into which we had to pour ten and twenty and more times the wordage—for radio transmission via Paris across the ocean. The Paris offices of all agencies and leading newspapers mushroomed. Instead of Europe being covered against a background of and through a London news-pool, the correspondent-editor in Paris, who was a frequent visitor at the Quai d'Orsay, replaced the former London newsman in daily touch with Whitehall.

One result was obvious. While formerly continental political copy en route to New York and the world, was looked at, handled, relayed and often supplemented with a British approach by our London staff, a much larger flow of news was directed via Paris, never seen by London, and supplemented by our Paris staff with such additional information, explanation or amplification as they could obtain from the Quai d'Orsay or other French contacts. What that meant for the French point of view being spread far and wide can easily be imagined. London today also extends bulk radio transmission privileges at nominal rates to foreign newsgatherers, after years of restricting these privileges only to Reuters.

It was not long before other governments followed suit. Some even began laying down their own radioed news abroad. By 1939 the *Hellschreibers* (radio teletypes of the D.N.B.—German News Agency), for example, were in agency offices and in the leading newspaper offices abroad pouring in thousands of words of world news through "German eyes" for a purely nominal fee.

The men on this side of the ocean, on the "home desks", who used to filter carefully selected and intelligently checked and verified copy from their foreign correspondents on the spot for relay to the editor in Kansas City or in Edmonton, in Oklahoma or in Manitoba, were faced with a volume problem of words which they could not easily weigh and appraise.

Bulk News

Now instead of correspondents having to economize wordage, great new requirements had to be met in order to have enough material for the cheap bulk transmissions with which to swamp the North American editor. Hence, every clash from Helsingfors to Lisbon, every angry word and every propaganda speech, can get across the ocean. The man in New York, or Montreal or Toronto, out of touch with or even ignorant of local implications overseas, has to make a choice from amongst the avalanche of words as to relative importance of thousands of happenings thousands of miles away. The chances are obvious that a less accurate choice will be made 5,000 miles from the scene of happening than used to be made when the editing was done on the spot by a trained observer.

In Paris one can make in a five hundred word summary of a French premier's speech a more accurate

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selection of what is really important than one can do in Montreal from a long text available in Montreal. The many minor details of the French political scene, so important to get the real "feel" of the situation, are lacking to the editor on this side. There are advantages to eye-witness reporting.

Many of the results are obvious. A young man who enters journalism in his distant home town on Main Street is assumed now to be immediately omniscient. Formerly he could have broken into the intricacies of a complicated international situation with all its historical, economic and social ramifications, while concentrating upon the home-town police-blotter or on that first robin's nest on the window-sill of Mrs. Smith on Arbutus Drive. The foreign correspondent was assuming the responsibility of selecting foreign news—not the home desk.

Bewildered Desk-Man

Instead of having to deal with a carefully-edited foreign report of comparatively few words our young man is today faced with anything from 20,000 words of atomized incidents of Jews being killed, Arabs being ambushed, Indonesians claiming privileges from strange constitutional antecedents whose roots go into Dutch history, of Catalonians dissatisfied with Castillian influence in the Spanish Cortes, about all of which his high school or even university courses have said little or nothing. He feels thoroughly bewildered and lost.

If he is an honest young man and one of perspicacity, he will neither want to make a fool of himself in public, since all editors, whether in newspapers or in radio stations, work for the public, nor will he want to bore by offering the public news he himself does not understand and whose importance he cannot appreciate. So he rushes for that robin's nest and rationalizes his own news choice based on ignorance as an obviously much more acceptable and popular service to his particular constituents.

As the ominous rumblings of foreign events, which he has not understood, create the uneasy feeling in his mind that those Arabs and Indonesians and Castillians are maybe not so far away after all, he argues even more assiduously that local news is the greatest public attraction or distraction.

The victim of all this is obviously the Canadian public. It tries to escape a comparative black-out of world events in home news media by giving a phenomenal support in readership or listening audiences to news weeklies from abroad or foreign news commentators or foreign news columnists.

We are faced with a new technical development, namely mass news transmission which has not yet been fully adjusted by editorial experience. Nobody can argue that the easier and hence greater availability of information is not a step in the right direction. But it also remains true that many do not realize that editorial discretion of what, in what form and how much of all this information is used, is sometimes in hands neither trained nor fitted for this awe-inspiring responsibility of freedom—namely free information.

It must be stated that we are here not concerned with that mass of atomized raw news material pouring in from all over the world. We are concerned with primarily intelligent news reporting of certain important events giving the public not only details of what happened but also, where necessary, the why of the event and its implications—for Canada. In other words, we are concerned with that information needed by a free citizen to intelligently appraise his country's real position, real dangers and real potentialities for acting wisely. We are concerned with letting the public in on what for too long has been regarded as a subject to be discussed only by learned societies and decided, behind closed doors, by a few "experts".

We May Be Involved

Unfortunately the often bewildered editor, suddenly faced with a most complicated task of sifting through the over-abundantly available wordage of intricate, but for Canadians most necessary, information, is also not warned of the real Canadian involvement in international affairs by the legislators or the government.

At a managing editors' conference some months ago a high government official referred to a very important matter of Canadian external relations, adding that when this came up in debate in the House of Commons only two members said anything on the subject.

One member of parliament told this writer that the reason Canada's external relations are so infrequently, if at all, really aired in Commons is because "it is a subject which hardly interests our constituents." It never occurred to the member that he and his colleagues should make it interesting and understandable since it means life or death for our next generation.

Few civil servants have been known to encourage public interest in the workings of their departments —for fear of adverse publicity. External Affairs have been no exception.

Thus while Canadians are rapidly drifting towards new and maybe more sinister involvements in international affairs, Canadian leadership and Canadian voices, informed and clear, are handicapped. Not only the press but also government and legislature look to the public turning its attention to Canada's international role. The public is apparently expected to acquire comprehensive information on important events and realize their bearing on Canada's welfare by intuition or else by reading news weeklies or columnists from abroad, many of whom are themselves woefully unaware of the role Canada can play or the price Canada will be called upon to pay.

A thousand men and 115 officers, U.S. Air Force personnel, arriving in Liverpool for the maintenance of U.S. aircraft based in England.

MAIN FLYWAYS OF NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL

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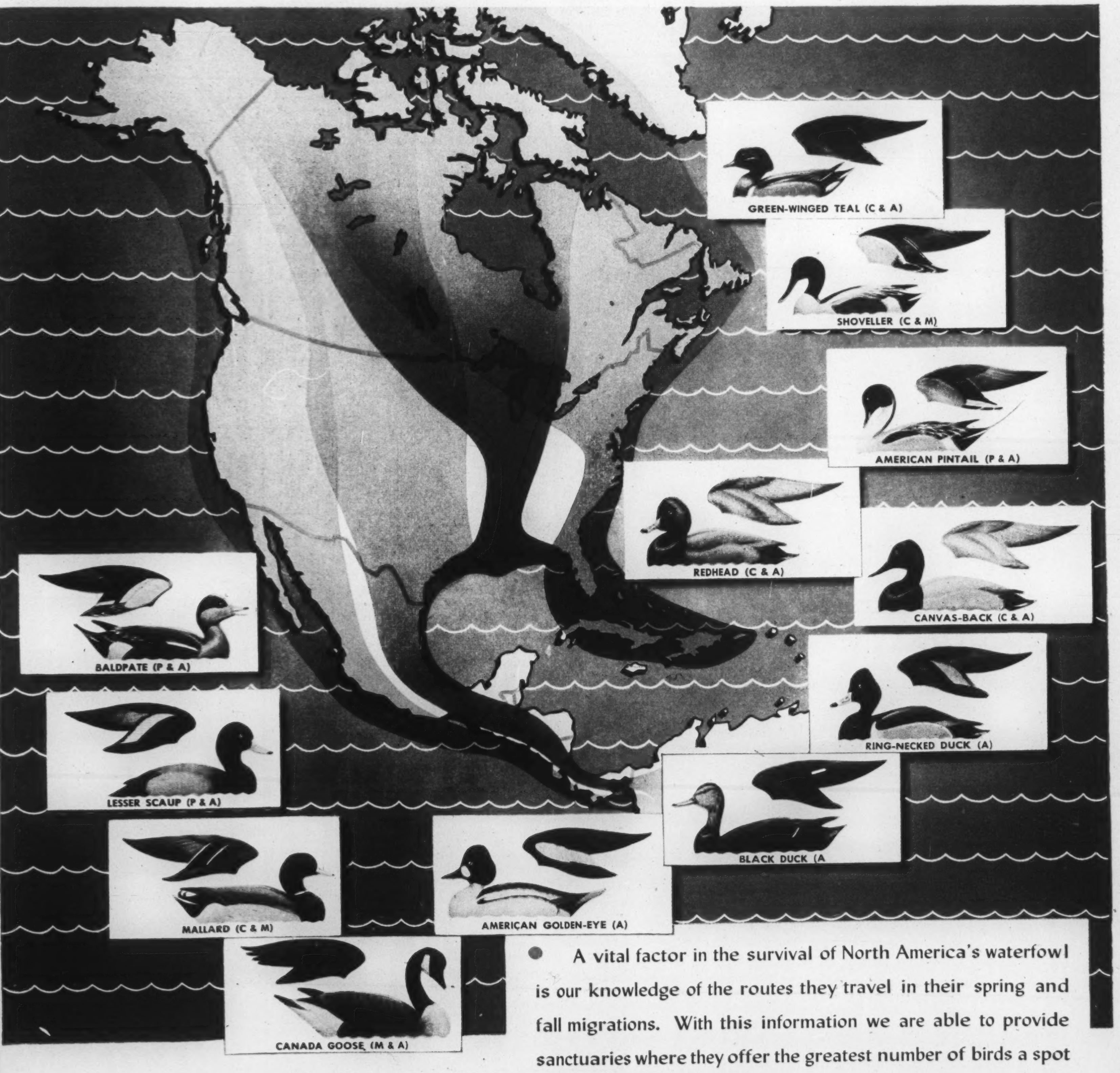

● A vital factor in the survival of North America's waterfowl is our knowledge of the routes they travel in their spring and fall migrations. With this information we are able to provide sanctuaries where they offer the greatest number of birds a spot to rest and feed unmolested. The men who have helped to plot the flyways, devoting years of voluntary effort to banding birds, deserve the deepest gratitude from all nature-lovers. D124

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THE WORLD TODAY

Churchill's Warning To The West; Time For Canada To Re-arm

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

MR. CHURCHILL'S appraisal of the danger of war and the use which we should make of our temporary monopoly of atomic energy deserves the care in scrutiny which undoubtedly went into its drafting.

'In the key passage of his speech he warns that we should not delude ourselves with the vain expectation of a change of heart in the ruling forces of Communist Russia. Neither should we be under any delusion about the foundations of peace. The only sure foundation of peace today rests upon strength — the possession of the atomic bomb.

To drive this home, he asks what the position would be if it had been Communist Russia instead of free enterprise America which had created the atomic weapon? And what will it be like when they, too, have it, if even now, "trusting to our Christian and altruistic inhibitions against using this strange new power against them," they continue month after month disturbing and tormenting the world?

In view of the continued discussions of atomic control in the U.N., and the new Soviet proposal for simultaneous destruction of existing stockpiles of atomic bombs and institution of controls, he warns most solemnly against surrendering the bomb in return for paper promises. The only guarantee which should be accepted is Soviet actions, not words.

Let the Soviets release their grip on the satellites, retire to their own spacious boundaries, free the million or more German and Japanese prisoners, cease stirring up all of Asia, and "above all, let them throw open their vast regions on equal terms to the ordinary travel and traffic of mankind." This would be taking nothing from them, it would only be what the other victorious states have done of their own free will.

"When they have done this . . . it will be time to raise the question of putting away the one asset, and, I believe, sure and overwhelming means of security which remains for the protection and guards the progress of mankind."

But he doesn't expect the Soviet leaders to do this; indeed, he believes they dare not. For "if the iron curtain were lifted and free intercourse allowed between the hundreds of millions of goodhearted human beings who dwell on either side, the power of the wicked oligarchy in Moscow would soon be undermined and the spell of their Communist doctrines broken. For the sake of their own interests and skins they cannot allow any intercourse or intermingling."

What Churchill Urges

What should we do in this situation, therefore? The Western nations should make use of their passing advantage, and not fritter it away. They will be "far more likely to reach a lasting settlement without bloodshed *if they formulate their just demands while they have the atomic power and before the Russian Communists get it too.*"

It may be asked, have we not been seeking a settlement ever since the war ended, and formulating our just demands in all the recent negotiations with the Soviets? One is bound to assume that Mr. Churchill has a different procedure in mind.

Does he not give a clue to these "just demands" in his earlier passage on what the Soviets should do, such as releasing their grip on the satellites, retiring behind their own borders and ceasing to operate a fifth column in other lands? And in the passage immediately following, where he speaks of supporting any firm measures which the British government is found capable of taking, and working with the British Commonwealth and Empire, the free countries of Europe and the United States?

It would appear that these "firm measures" which would produce a "lasting settlement" and would be taken by the countries named must envisage an ultimatum to the Soviets to release the satellites, retire to their own country and halt their fifth column activities abroad, backed up by the power of a North Atlantic pact as soon as this has gained real substance and before the Soviets have the bomb.

Mr. Churchill thus makes his weighty contribution to the task of awakening the people of the West to the gravity of the decision which they must take shortly and the effort which they must make, if a lasting peace is to be secured and another dreadful war averted.

Canada's Role

Two early comments on the Berlin crisis come back to mind. One was the remark of an American correspondent that we needed time to convince our own people, almost as much as the Russians, of the seriousness of our intention to stay in Berlin. The other was a caution in the *Economist*, at the time when running armed convoys into Berlin or delivering an ultimatum was being discussed, that to intimidate the Soviets into lifting the blockade would require measures which would frighten our own people of the danger of war.

Some months have passed since then. Time has been gained to warn our people of the danger of war, and to convince them that retreating from Berlin would probably make it more, and not less, certain. Time has been gained to carry through the patient and exhausting negotiations for a settlement, which are necessary under the democratic process, to prove to the people that sterner measures are necessary. This time-gain has also been put to use in developing a long-range plan for averting war: the consolidation of the power of the free nations of the North Atlantic.

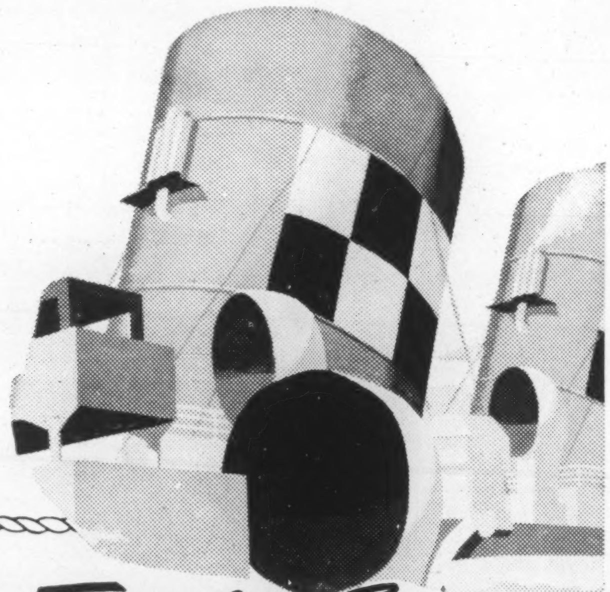
Mr. St. Laurent, Mr. King and Mr. Pearson have played a leading role in urging this gathering together of a "preponderant power" for maintaining the peace. They have helped **to bring the North Atlantic pact close to realization, waiting mainly on the installation of a new congress and administration in Washington.**

But it will not be the words or the pledges in the new pact which will give us security or bring the settlement with Russia which Mr. Churchill urges us to aim at in the immediate months and years to come, before Russia too has a stockpile of atomic bombs. It is the strength behind the pact which will assure peace. ***In providing her share of that strength Canada has done almost nothing as yet.***

Colonel Wallace Goforth, wartime **General Staff Director of Weapon Research and Requirements** speaking **before the Canadian Club of Toronto last week, in a trenchant discussion of Canada's present military weakness and the strength we need, put the situation as follows:** Our navy has in active commission one aircraft-carrier, one light cruiser, several destroyers and some light flotilla units —enough to escort one convoy from her shores. Our army has one compact brigade group capable of taking the field at short notice; with the equipment, partly obsolescent, for some six divisions, including (probably) two armored divisions.

Our air force has a first-line strength of less than 100 planes, including two under-manned Vampire jet fighter squadrons, one bomber reconnaissance squadron on the East coast, two transport squadrons, and two photo reconnaissance squadrons —a total of one under-strength composite group. (The new American goal has been set at 70 groups).

To defend the country under the present danger and to play our part in a North Atlantic alliance, Colonel Goforth urges that we take these



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steps, arranged roughly in order of importance and timing.

1. We should dispatch immediately one transport, squadron to aid the R.A.F. in the airlift to Berlin, with a second squadron held in reserve to be sent when needed.

2. We should send to Western Union the full equipment for one armored and one infantry division. Obviously, he says, it would be more potent and electrifying if Canada were to send to Europe a fully-manned and equipped division of her own. This might come later; in the meantime the equipment would be immediately available to help the under-armed forces of Western Union hold the line of the Rhine.

3. We should commence immediately to recommission from our reserve, or procure from the United Kingdom or the United States, sufficient naval vessels to double our present first-line strength.

First-Line Air Strength

4. We should set up the organization in the R.C.A.F. for three full fighter groups and one full air transport group. These should be brought to first-line strength at the earliest date by which the equipment can be procured and the personnel recruited and trained.

5. We should activate three additional army brigade groups, first in skeleton form, but to be recruited to strength with the minimum of delay. One of these should be armored, and the remainder equipped and trained for airborne or airported roles.

6. We should negotiate immediately with the United States for delivery of equipment, on loan, for some 30 additional radar posts in Northern Canada, to be manned by Canadian Army personnel.

7. We should establish immediately, on lines similar to those adopted recently by the United Kingdom, a Canadian Volunteer Reserve in each service, at all ranks, of those who have seen combat or specialist duty in World War II, are fit and within the required age limits, and who will hold themselves on call for immediate mobilization in case of emergency.

8. A selective service bill should be placed before parliament at the outset of the next session, with provision for immediate registration and with authority to make the call-ups whenever the requirements of the armed forces cannot be met through voluntary recruiting.

9. Voluntary civil defence planning committees should be appointed by the Department of Defence in every Canadian city over 50,000, and in special points such as Sault Ste. Marie, Trail, Shipshaw, Arvida and Sudbury.

10. The appropriation for the Civil Defence Board should be increased from its present $13 millions to some $30 millions, and its chairman given direct authority over all scientific research, design, development and planning for civil defence.

All this is a tall order, Colonel Goforth admits. It will mean increasing Canada's defence budget from the present $235 millions to at least $500 millions as a peacetime average for the next three years. But he makes the point that a good deal of the present expenditure goes for maintaining the staffs of the three services and a framework of organization and training, including the staff colleges which he terms "exceptionally good". The larger force which he believes necessary would require little more overhead and give proportionately more effective defence for the money.

He concluded his talk with the quotation which is inscribed on the Soldier's Tower at the University of Toronto: *"Freedom is the sure possession of those alone who have the courage to defend it."*

Time For Us To Face It

It is high time we faced it: our helter-skelter demobilization after the war was an ill-advised move carried out in complete misunderstanding of the true Soviet motives, as was declared over and again in this commentary at the time. It can be no more than an excuse to say that we only followed the American lead. Today, for all the danger on the horizon, one cannot speak at all of Canada's military strength but only of a condition of feckless weakness.

Let us stop talking for a while about what the Americans are going to do, whether they will give the Western Union countries a guarantee, and what the French are going to do about their state of chronic confusion. **Let us get down to business about building up our fair share of the strength which will be needed to give the North Atlantic pact that "preponderant power" to insure peace, of which so much has been said but so little been done, on our front.**

Everybody will admit that our contribution in two wars has been magnificent. What we must now do is get over our tendency to hitchhike on the British and Americans in time of peace, or of cold war.

We all know that it is only the United States which can provide the overwhelming power and the decisive weapon of the atomic bomb needed to carry the Western nations safely through the peril ahead. The best way we can influence American policy and win for ourselves this great additional security, is to do our own share and do it now.

I speak as one who was looking forward as much as anyone to a reduction in the tax burden next year—but also as one who has spent some considerable time under the Soviet, Nazi, Italian Fascist and Franco dictatorships. You can't equate tax dollars with fredeom.

We have a fleeting opportunity, as Mr. Churchill warns, to gather our strength to secure a settlement before the Soviets get the bomb. But time is of the essence. *It is only with us if we use it.*

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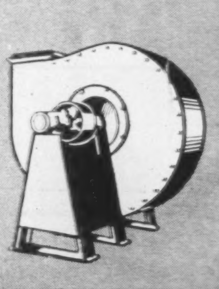

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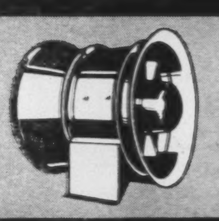

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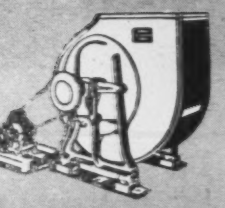

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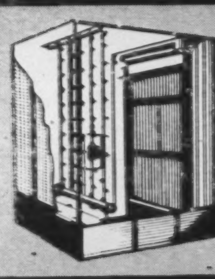

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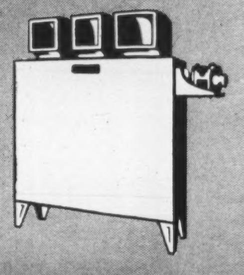

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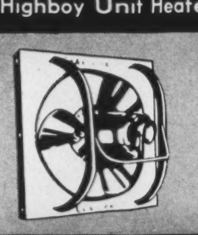

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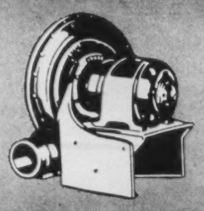

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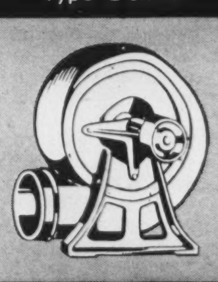

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MANHATTAN PLAYGOER

Two Established Broadway Shows Present A Puzzling Problem

By NAT BENSON

New York.

BEFORE turning a critical eye on the new crop of Broadway shows, none of which has at this moment of writing firmly established themselves, it is a good time to consider that big-time favorite, "Inside U.S.A.," which has run for half a year. It warrants careful consideration because it has almost all of the errata and a few of the desirable things which will make or break each of the new crop of musicals, "Small Wonder," "Hilarities," and "Heaven on Earth."

Smartly labelled with a crack title lifted from John Gunther's best seller, "Inside U.S.A.'s" resemblance to Gunther's incisive book ends right there. Beyond providing a very loose geographical clothesline to which a baker's dozen of dissociated skits are pinned, there's nothing scintillating in the way of A-1 satire which could have made this fast-paced show fairly memorable.

Fairly lavish staging, brilliant costuming, and a very hot, zippy tempo, maintained even during pointless numbers, like the dull Wisconsin hoedown which ends Act I, make "Inside U.S.A," seem to be a vastly better piece of musical diversion than it actually is. There are so many handsome, colorfully-clad people of both sexes dashing about so furiously for almost two hours that "Inside U.S.A." practically sets up its own iridescent smoke screen. M. G. M.'s publicity chief, Howard Dietz, and Arthur Schwartz did the lyrics and music, and the former, while no Oscar Hammerstein, performs a far better job in making with the words than Mr. Schwartz did with the tunes.

Getting right down to cases, the big, glittering show's deficiency lies in the comparative dullness of its actable and speaking material. No pikers are the producers who hired for their leads two of the best comedians in show business, the unrivalled Bea Lillie and the personable and dashing Jack Haley. Even headed by two of the most ingratiating performers in the game, the cumulative effect of the whole glamorous business is best described in the words of the poet Shelley, who spoke of "a thing wherein we feel there is some hidden want." In one line, that is what seriously ails this big, noisy, fast-paced musical. The writers of the show didn't provide enough entertaining, exciting or amusing things to occupy a corps of very talented actors for two and one-half hours.

It Just Won't Inflate

Bea Lillie's wry, self-mocking style of comedy lends itself best to something into which she can really sink her sharp little pearly teeth. Most of what had been given her to do is here woefully feeble. She expands and elaborates it as much as is humanly possible, but it just won't inflate sufficiently to get off the ground for long. Written by Moss Hart, Arnold Auerbach and A. B. Horwitt, all gentlemen with considerable theatrical know-how, the sketches should have been decisively risible or pungent, but they just aren't.

We recall four out of seventeen sketches or episodes that *did* come off, and this is not too high an average. One of these, "Forty Winks," showed the frenzied gyrations of helpless guest Jack Haley, in a specially sound-proofed Miami Beach Hotel's "slumber-room," where the would-be sleeper is beset with a galaxy of terrifying gadgets supposed to induce sleep. Not until their closing number, the very, very funny dead-pan Indian chant, "We Won't Take It Back," do Bea Lillie and Haley really get together in something worthy of their admirable combined talents. In this vastly amusing indictment of the current national foibles of the pale-faces and the mess to which they have reduced the red man's native habitat, Lillie and Haley do a beautiful job as two stony-faced aborigines, who feel the U.S.A. has been snafued to the point where the Indians would be cuckoo even to consider taking it back.

Beyond those two gems, Bea and Jack have relatively little to do, and they make that little seem like much more than it ever was or ever would be. Bea's intended "big" numbers, "The Massachusetts Mermaid," "A Joy to Remember," and a Broadway dressing room scene fall flat or are spread too thin. However, there are three memorable episodes in the show which have nothing to do with the top stars or the anaemic scripting. These are Herb Schriner's pleasant Indiana monologue, reminiscent of the early Will Rogers, and two exciting and superb, ultra-modern dance numbers, "Tiger Lily" and "The Haunted Heart," splendidly danced by that melodramatic and senuous prima ballerina, Valerie Bettis, and her able assistants, Eric Victor and John McCord.

Both the latter sharply recalled a delightful evening of theatre in that short-lived, but marvellously danced show, "Ballet Ballads." The chief item in this splendid late summer show was an unforgettable piece of experimental theatre called "Willie the Weeper," expressed with furious emotional intensity by that incomparable Eurasian dancer, Sono Osato, and Paul Godkin, and assisted by a highly effective narrator-singer, Robert Lenn. John Latouche's poetry and imagination clothed this violent chunk of artistic emotion in fiery and expressive words, words which became witty in the pleasant "Susanna and the Elders," and descriptively beautiful in "Davey Crockett." If "Inside U. S. A." has run five months on sheer brass and gallop, plus two top comedians' names, then "Ballet Ballads," as purely thrilling entertainment with never a dull moment, deserved to have run five years. But it didn't — which might prove that Broadway is closer to the Corn Belt than most people imagine.

A Grim Fellow

Our first and none-too-gala meeting with the renowned French existentialist, Jean-Paul Sartre, as a playwright came when we saw his long-running Broadway success coyly titled "The Respectful Prostitute." It is about as sordid a *tranche de vie* as the famous old "Tobacco Road," more so perhaps because none of Sartre's *dramatis personae* have any fun whatsoever, and neither does the audience. M. Sartre never writes for "boffoes," not even for mild "laffs." He is a grim fellow, indeed. Since Sartre's play is essentially a serious one, one must consider it seriously. It deals with an overwhelming twenty-four hours in the life of a decently attractive and fairly intelligent daughter of joy who runs afoul of Southern "justice" and gets mixed up with the scion and the head stud of one of the Older Families in the Deep South.

That vivid and talented actress, Meg Mundy, whom we last saw with Raymond Massey in a far better play which, ironically enough, enjoyed a far shorter run, had herself a field day with the fat role of the fiery and impulsive young *fille de joie* who gets trapped between the millstones of the caste and the judicial systems of the Old South. Miss Mundy and later Miss Ann Dvorak are most personable and forceful young actresses. They rocket themselves into this emotionally all-out part with all the gusto and abandon of young antelopes refusing to be fenced in. Even the grim and meagre set of "The Respectful Prostitute," which looks as if it couldn't have cost more than 50 cents, doesn't confine Miss Mundy's or Miss Dvorak's vehement emotions and rambunctious reactions to the Southern gentility's fantastic notions of "justice." The play is almost wholly theirs, and they give it the works, fighting off in order a licentious young aristocrat affected with satyriasis, his mealy-mouthed sanctimonious Senator uncle, some low sons of Belial, who are the local "law," and the crackpot representative of a mob bent on lynching an innocent negro.

"The Respectful Prostitute" (more respectfully billed in a New England town as "The Respectful Prosty," so as not to offend) opens with the professional call of the Senator's nephew on Lizzie McKaye, the peppery prosty. Although his interest seems at first primarily biological, Lizzie discovers next morning that he is trying to frame her into accusing a helpless negro of rape, because the negro's companion was forced into a railway coach brawl with some other high class white folks and was casually murdered in cold blood by the cousin of Lizzie's visitor. The plot is simple: if Lizzie will only maintain white supremacy by normally fastening a rape accusation on the negro, who bobs in and out of the play like a scared black rabbit, he can be formally and publicly lynched before he can dare suggest that the young white "quality" murdered his friend in a high-spirited moment of boyish fun.

Even the nephew's virile wiles and his earnest pleas that the Southern ruling class can do no wrong where poor harmless "nigras" are concerned leave Lizzie unmoved. Even the nephew's amatory prowess melts no further ice with her, until the butter-lipped, mattress-hearted old Senator appears as a defender of South'en Womanhood and paternally befogs her natural sense of fairness by offering to do all of her deeper thinking for her, if she'll only frame the "nigra," who racially and naturally must be guilty of far worse crimes. Wendell Holmes is convincingly saccharine in the Senator's marshmallowy part, looking and talking like a latter-day version of the late unlamented Senator Huey P. Long.

Sartre's writing is deft and fast. He keeps his plot moving so fast and so full of action you scarcely suspect its thinness, but somehow the whole business seems to lack both the depth and the authenticity of character it needs at first and finally demands in order to come alive. The characters, even Lizzie, the prosty with a heart of gold and a conscience of silver, are basically two-dimensional types, and there is no one at all on the stage whom the audience can root for or worry over. Even the hapless stooge "nigra" has no human appeal.

Personally, I found the piece dull and depressing. I doubt that M. Sartre, despite his existentialist popularity in Paris, is any more qualified to write potently of death and debauchery in the Deep South than I am to pen a grim chunk of stuff about the grimmer denizens of the Marseilles waterfront. Even with the help of the wholly admirable Misses Mundy and Dvorak, it's a shame to see so poor and thin a play apparently "clicking" from sheer sordidness, while so many more meritorious efforts must fold their tents and quit prematurely.

Thornton Wilder's curtain-raiser, "The Happy Journey" to Camden and Trenton, was a thin slice of purposeless pantomime, describing something so undramatic that it might be called a "why-do-it" rather than a "whodunit." It depicts an average middle class family's auto trip from New York to the outlying provinces of Jersey. Ma, Pa, Sonny and Dotty go along, and it is a horseless carriage as far as I am concerned.

Fortunately, this latter minor opus was later replaced by a now-famous one-acter, "Hope Is The Thing With Feathers," by a new "comer" among American playwrights, one Richard Harrity. He has to date written nothing as good as this playlet, but it is so good that those in the know talk of him in terms of the younger O'Neill of the "One Act Plays of the Sea" era. Harrity's play is sound, virile and pathetic comedy in the authentic sense, as he depicts the actions of a hungry bunch of bums sneaking up on a duck in a New York park. It is fast, genuinely dramatic writing, worthy of high praise, but so far Mr. Harrity has not shown us that he can set down three acts of comparable vintage. Until then, he can scarcely loom as a potential Tennessee Williams, although he has distinct possibilities.

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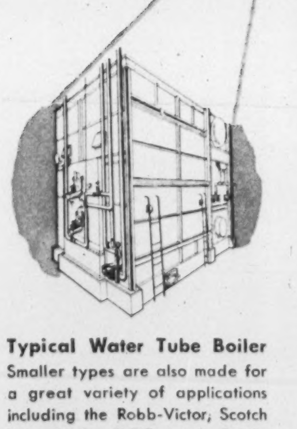

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SPORTING LIFE

How Much Does The Average Man Know Of His Favorite Sport?

By KIMBALL McILROY

NO PERSON in full possession of his faculties attends a professional wrestling match (maybe the sentence should end right there) with any idea of watching the grotesque shenanigans perpetrated by the two men in the ring. Not more than once. Attendance at a modern wrestling show is a sure cure for the desire to attend. But a good deal of innocent merriment can be derived from watching the crowd instead.

A wrestling crowd is distinguished not so much by its abysmal and virtually incredible ignorance as by its intense partisanship and its unwholesome inclination to get into the act, usually as violently as possible.

That the wrestling fan knows anything about wrestling is patently impossible. If he did, he wouldn't be taken in for a minute by the rather inept clowning presented for his amusement and instruction. He just wouldn't believe that Tornado Tommy Tukachowsky was in fact having his shoulders pinned to the mat by a hold which any child would have no difficulty in escaping. He would sneer at the spectacle of his hero evincing the symptoms of unbearable agony when his arm was forced up his back to considerably less than ninety degrees in an alleged hammerlock.

The odd thing is that he does believe it, and he sneers not. Yet wrestling fans are far and away the most faithful of all sports crowds. A broken back wouldn't keep most of them at home on wrestling nights. Somehow they manage to swallow whole the most fantastic hoax in modern athletics, and to witness five or six bouts over a period of years without absorbing one iota of the actual science and skill of the sport.

All this moves the thoughtful to wondering how much devotees of other sports know about their favorite pastimes. The answer, unhappily, is: not much, though there is a wide variation in various games.

For example, most hockey fans have a pretty fair understanding of what they're watching. In the first place the aims and basic rules of the game would be obvious at first glance to a three-year-old child. Secondly, the action goes on right out in the open, with no huddles or pile-ups to conceal what's taking place. Then, too, there are pretty reliable criteria for judging the relative value of players. A goalie who gets scored on ten times in the first period is probably not having his best night. Nor is a defenceman who spends the larger part of the evening on his back, as many do.

Strategy

Just exactly the opposite obtains in rugby. Here is a game wherein the real action doesn't necessarily follow the ball. Matters of strategy and tactics are highly important. Rules are changed yearly and new formations are evolved even more frequently. For all he actually sees of the game, the average fan might as well have stayed home. He reads in his Monday morning paper that, in the opinion of the sportswriter who has covered the contest, Schmitz played the game of his life. The fan scratches his head. Schmitz? Who's Schmitz? He never heard of Schmitz. How many touchdowns did he score?

The answer, of course, is none. Schmitz is probably a middle, who spent the afternoon alternately making big holes in the opposing line through which his backs could gallop for their touchdowns and filling the holes made in his line by opposing linemen. But Schmitz didn't score any touchdowns or catch any long passes or even get carried off the field on a stretcher, so the fan has never heard of him.

Similarly, a pass is thrown. The intended receiver is trotting happily down the field when some ambitious defender climbs on his back, trips him, and perhaps for good measure tries to gouge out his eyes. The officials quite rightly call it interference and place the ball on the ground at the point where the offence occurred. Do the partisan fans blush a little for their team's lack of finesse? Not a bit of it. They scream their heads off, not so much because they're prejudiced as because they honestly haven't the faintest idea of what actually constitutes interference.

Ask most rugby fans what formation their favorites employ. Single wing? Double wing? T? They won't have any idea. They enjoy the game, all right, but what they don't know about it would—and does—fill the rule book.

Baseball, so far as the spectators are concerned, is more like hockey, with the additional factor that the game has become highly formalized due to the fact that there have been no major rule changes in many years. Anyone who observes a couple of games closely is more or less qualified to be an expert. He knows that where single runs are important and you've got a man on first with none down, it's a good idea to sacrifice him to second. He knows, within reasonable limits, when it's sound baseball to yank a floundering pitcher out of the game. He doesn't always agree with the umpires on questions of fact, especially where his team is the victim, but he rarely disagrees on matters of law, since he knows the rules just about as well as the umpires do. Moreover, the baseball fan is apt to take the sport far more seriously, a fact which has caused managers many a sleepless night.

Difficult Creature

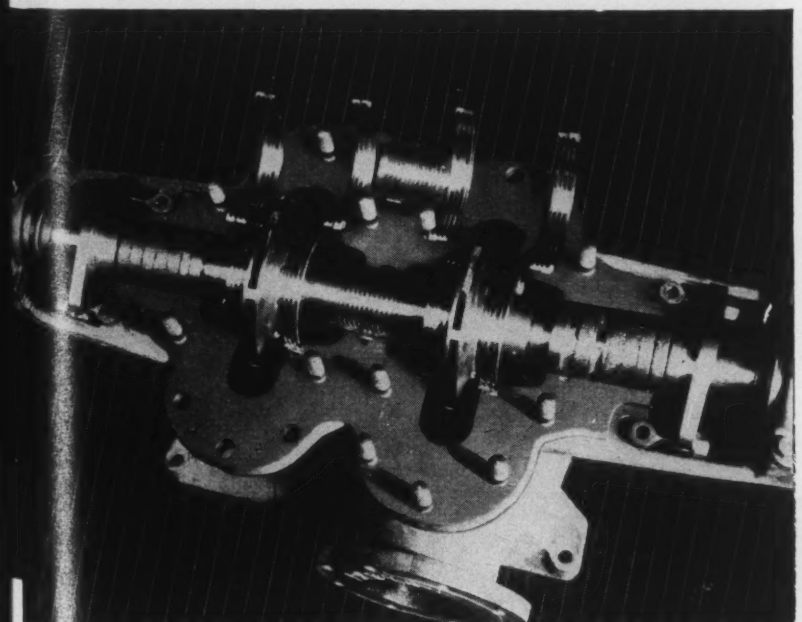
The boxing fan is a difficult creature to isolate for close examination. He comes in too many different kinds. In any boxing town there is a small hard core of real experts who never miss a bout, and there is a vast majority which may attend if a particular card catches the public fancy and then may not go again for a couple of years. The former know the business forward and backward and make it extremely difficult for enterprising promoters to palm off phoney contests. All that the latter know is that most boxing matches are fixed—which they aren't—and that the man who flails his arms about most energetically is the guy who should win—which he rarely is. A defensive fighter is anathema to him; he likes the slugger, the boy who will take ten punches for the privilege of throwing one. Doctors like that kind of a fighter, too.

That just about exhausts the major sports so far as Canada is concerned. They tried professional basketball up here, but it's difficult to analyze the typical basketball fan because there didn't turn out to be any of him, as the backers of the game learned very quickly. There's horse-racing, of course, but as cynics have pointed out the sport of kings appeals more to the gambling than the straight sporting instinct in most of its devotees, who wouldn't care if stuffed horsehides were substituted just so long as the pari-mutuels remained open.

Then there are the more genteel athletic endeavors such as golf and tennis. In tennis the idea is to hit a ball over a net, a principle so simple that it might well be grasped almost immediately by even a wrestling fan. In golf you try to place a small rubber ball in a kind of flowerpot sunk into the ground. This too is a principle which lends itself easily to comprehension.

Cricket and soccer are imported games, for which most of the fans have had to be imported too.

It is, however, a shame to pick out one isolated group for censure. And, anyway, sports fans are by no means the only morons in the world.



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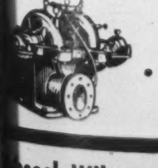

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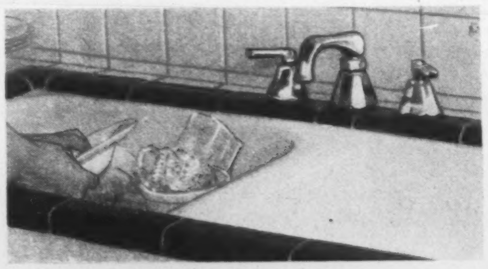

When Canada Has Theatres Plays Will Soon Follow

By WALTER ALFORD

According to this writer, a Canadian now working for the theatre in New York, Canada's dearth of theatrical entertainment is due solely to the physical lack of first-rate theatres. English companies wishing to play Canada en route to New York and U.S. producers taking proven successes on the road have only Montreal, Toronto, London and, if they're going west, Vancouver to choose from, with hardly sufficient financial return to make it worth while.

The amateur in Canada was discussed in SATURDAY NIGHT last week by Malcolm Morley. On P. 3 of this issue are pictures of Brian Doherty's present professional venture.

AS THE new theatrical season gets into its stride, again the questions must be asked: Why do not more touring attractions come to Canada? Why, when they do, do they play only a few cities in the East? Will not Canada soon have a professional theatre of its own?

This season, like all the others, a great many brave plans will be laid, a number of hazily hopeful announcements will be made, and probably at the end of it we will not be much farther ahead.

If Canada is going to have a theatre of its own, it would seem perfectly obvious that it must start, before it thinks of plays and actors and directors, with a roof to go over their heads. If there are theatre buildings, there will be plays willing to come to them; plays can also be produced and, eventually, if there are enough theatre buildings across our far-flung land, there will be interchange of plays and players and we shall have a National Theatre.

East of the Prairies, however, there are but three professional theatre buildings operating exclusively as such, and until the chain is enlarged the successful New York plays and musicals that take to the road are not going much out of their way to route their attractions to Canada. Toronto, yes, because it's handy to Detroit, Buffalo and Ohio towns. Montreal, yes, if you're coming up from Boston and going on to Toronto. London, by all means if you play Toronto. But three years ago London would not have been considered. The story of how it has won its place, a place of honor on the U.S.-Canada touring circuit could be an instructive lesson to other cities far larger.

In the days of not too long ago there was a fine chain of theatres across Canada. Great stars could play an entire, profitable season from coast to coast, in repertory, and back again. Sir Henry Irving did it, so did Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, Robert B. Mantell, Sir John Martin-Harvey, Maurice Couvourne and Barry Jones, Sir Barry Jackson's Birmingham Repertory Theatre, and the D'Oyly Carte Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company.

With the coming of talking films to every hamlet, with a car in every garage and a radio in every home, entertainment from far away became less of an event, stock companies disappeared, vaudeville dwindled and died, and now it is a hardy company that will risk the rigors of touring musty playhouses and opening up before audiences of untested quality. Donald Wolfit played more widely in Canada last season than any outfit in years, and the Dublin Gate Theatre played extensively throughout Ontario. But these are exceptions.

Doing Own Plays

Drama-hungry communities, rallying their theatrical interests, have turned to the production of their own plays. Solid citizens with jobs from 9 to 5 have been willing and eager to give up their evenings to rehearse and act, to design and build scenery and costumes, to sell tickets, all to make their community theatre a living thing.

The high calibre of the productions and acting brought forth in this manner has been a source of wonder to the regional adjudicators of the Dominion Drama Festival, and the annual collection of talent from the Maritimes to the Pacific in the spring festival finals has shown encouragingly to one group what another can do. The challenge to improve has been taken up, and the quality of the festivals each year has increased vastly since Lord Bessborough inaugurated the first one in 1932.

In London, Ontario, a small city of 100,000, the London Little Theatre, tired of performing in inadequate school halls, gathered under its wing a motley collection of amateur groups and with some difficulty merged them all together to form an organization so flourishing now that it has 10,500 paid-up subscriptions for the six plays it will present in 1948-9, with a waiting list of more than 1,500 clamoring to join. This means that in London alone more than one person in ten of the entire population is an active theatre-goer. What a potential audience for a touring attraction!

But London has done more: through its far-sighted unification of various interests, it has been able to purchase and equip its own theatre. Its Grand Theatre, once a proud Grand Opera House, went over to films and touring attractions were no more. Now it has been purchased, restored to its old glory, and each year modern improvements added, until now it is one of the handsomest theatre buildings anywhere in the U.S. or Canada. It has a scene dock where it builds its own scenery, two spacious rehearsal halls, a Green Room, the most modern and comfortable of seats and box chairs, and this year is adding a switchboard and better lighting equipment.

First Performance

To the Grand Theatre in London, rather than to Toronto—where he had made his first Canadian appearance in "Hamlet" a dozen years ago—came John Gielgud two seasons ago for the North American *première*, prior to the U.S., of his production of "The Importance of Being Earnest". London last season had two more such *premières*—the Gate Theatre from Dublin opened its Canadian tour there, and Michael Redgrave and Flora Robson gave Canadians a first glimpse of their "Macbeth". London, as in the old days, is getting regularly visited by great stars in great plays. Indeed, Miss Helen Bower, in the Detroit *Free Press*, has referred to it as "the Broadway of the North".

Cannot other Canadian cities follow the example of London—find a suitable building, raise funds to buy

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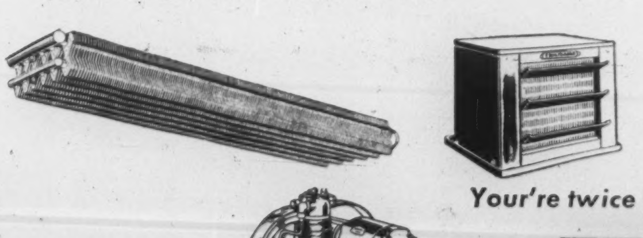

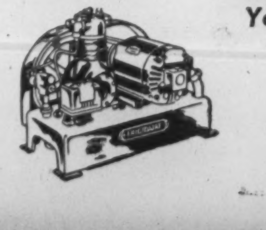

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it as a home for their own theatrical activities, and thus build up an audience for great plays to visit?

Of other Ontario towns, Toronto is the most fortunate, with its handsome Royal Alexandra devoted throughout its 41 years to the legitimate, with more bookings during a season than it can generally handle, and with a fine patronage built up, not only of Torontonians, but of drama hungry citizens from Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Belleville, even Ottawa, who will willingly come thus far to see a play, and, in fact, if they are to see it must do so because they have no theatre of their own.

Right now, in London, England, the theatrical enterprise that has been entrusted with the title of the National Theatre of England, the world-famous Old Vic Theatre Company, is preparing for its first visit to Canada, with Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Edith Evans in a repertory of four plays.

Their goal in crossing the Atlantic, to be sure, is eventually New York, where the Company had a rousing success three seasons ago. But then it was impossible to visit Canada because of the lateness of the theatrical year and the coming of warm weather. To make it feasible this season, the Old Vic Company is planning to shorten its London season and to come to Canada in late January.

Where can it play? Montreal, of course, at His Majesty's, Toronto's Royal Alexandra, London's Grand Theatre,—but where else? In only a handful of other cities, like Ottawa and Hamilton, where the splendid cooperation of film theatre managers makes it possible now and then to play a single day or two. But it seems almost certain that 70 per cent of the Old Vic's business on this side of the water this season will go to the properly equipped U.S. theatres, because we have so few of our own.

United States' theatrical producers, too, would like to send more attractions to Canada. Proven successes like "Oklahoma," "Pygmalion," "Carousel," "Mr. Roberts," "Private Lives", "Brigadoon" have done or will do a fine business on their record. A few adventuresome producers are beginning now to look to Canada to try out their plays, to test them before the eager and enthusiastic, yet theatre-wise and critical audiences our Dominion affords.

At the Royal Alexandra this week, for instance, New York's illustrious Theatre Guild has presented José Ferrer in a new play, "The Silver Whistle", before it goes to Broadway. The Guild has a dozen or more theatrical cities with membership subscriptions crying for attractions and providing a guaranteed audience. But its new play is coming first to Toronto largely at the earnest request of its star, who from several appearances here knows the calibre and interest of Toronto audiences.

Madeleine Carroll will make her Canadian stage debut in the world première of "Goodbye, My Fancy" at the Grand Theatre, London, on Oct. 21. With Miss Carroll above are Conrad Nagel, Joseph Boland and Lulu Mae Hubbard. The show will come to Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre on October 25.

London's Grand Theatre this month is about to have a new feather in its cap—the first world *première* in its history. One of the season's most eagerly sought-after attractions, a new play by a new author, Fay Kanin, "Goodbye, My Fancy", a nostalgic story of campus life, will have its first performance at the Grand on October 21. In the starring role will be Madeleine Carroll, lovely blonde film favorite, making her acting debut on this side of the Atlantic—she acted in London, England, before she came to face American cameras, in plays by Noel Coward, John Van Druten, John Galsworthy, Margaret Kennedy. "Goodbye, My Fancy" visits the Royal Alexandra, Toronto, too, prior to Broadway, during the week of October 25.

How this came about is an interesting chain of events, largely because the enthusiasm of the London Little Theatre officials and audiences infected U.S. theatrical producer, Richard Aldrich, husband of Gertrude Lawrence, and himself operator of a fine amateur summer theatre, the Cape Playhouse, at Dennis, Mass.

Mr. Aldrich and his theatrical partner, Richard Myers, sponsored the post-Canada U.S. season last year of the Dublin Gate Theatre productions, and naturally came to London where "John Bull's Other Island", "The Old Lady Says 'No!'," "Where Stars Walk" and "Portrait of Miriam" were premièred. Putting on four plays in three days with a new crew, on a new stage, would stagger anyone, but the fine technical equipment of the London Grand and the ready help and efficiency of it greatly impressed Mr. Aldrich.

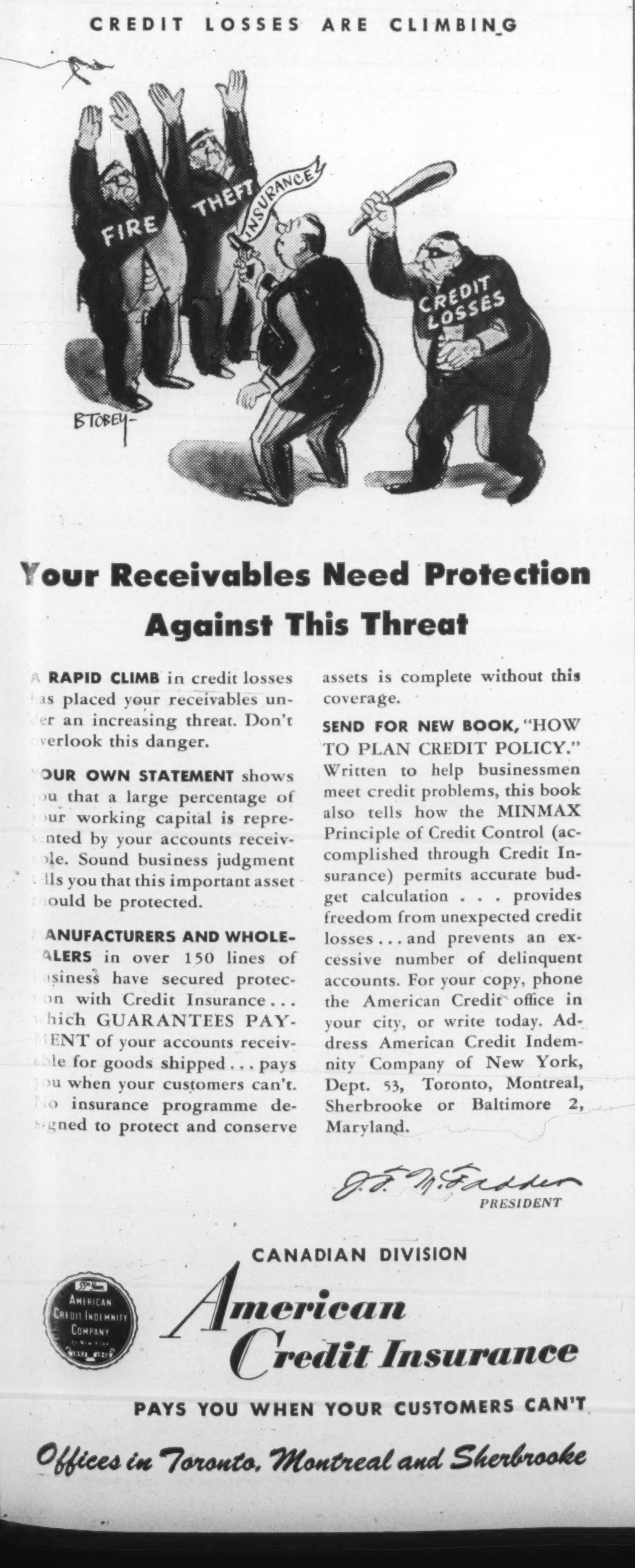
Enormously Helpful

So much so, indeed, that he recommended, when Theatre Incorporated was preparing to bring to New York last winter the Michael Redgrave production of "Macbeth", that its first showing in North America should be at London. Here, too, the size of the Grand stage, the efficiency of its staff and the quality of its equipment were enormously helpful in getting a multi-scened production off on the right foot.

Now with Mr. Myers, and associated with Michael Kanin, the playwright's husband, Mr. Aldrich has sent to London its first world *première*. Thus in Canada, and not in some accepted U.S. theatrical tryout city like Boston or Philadelphia, will be assembled, rehearsed, tried out and reworked for perfection an important new play.

London is properly excited and is preparing almost a royal welcome for Miss Carroll, the star of "The 39 Steps", "Bahama Passage", "My Favorite Blonde", "An Innocent Affair" and a host of screen comedies, who is returning to public life now for the first time after four years devoted to active, intensive war work, on many bond drives in Canada, as Entertainment Director for the U.S. Merchant Seaman's Service in New York, and overseas in Africa, Italy and France. Miss Carroll holds the French Legion of Honor, the U.S. Medal of Freedom—the highest honor her adopted country can pay a civilian—and was named "Woman of the Year" recently by the National Conference of Christians and Jews in the United States, a group which is preparing to similarly welcome her this month in Toronto.

A fine cast is in support of Miss Carroll, who plays an American Congresswoman returning to her Alma Mater to receive an Honorary Degree, in "Goodbye, My Fancy": Conrad Nagel, popular stage and screen player Blanche Yurka, making one of her rare comedy appearances, and Sam Wanamaker, who was Ingrid Bergman's leading man in "Joan of Lorraine". Mr. Wanamaker is also directing the play with settings by Donald Oenslager. A Broadway mid-November opening is planned.



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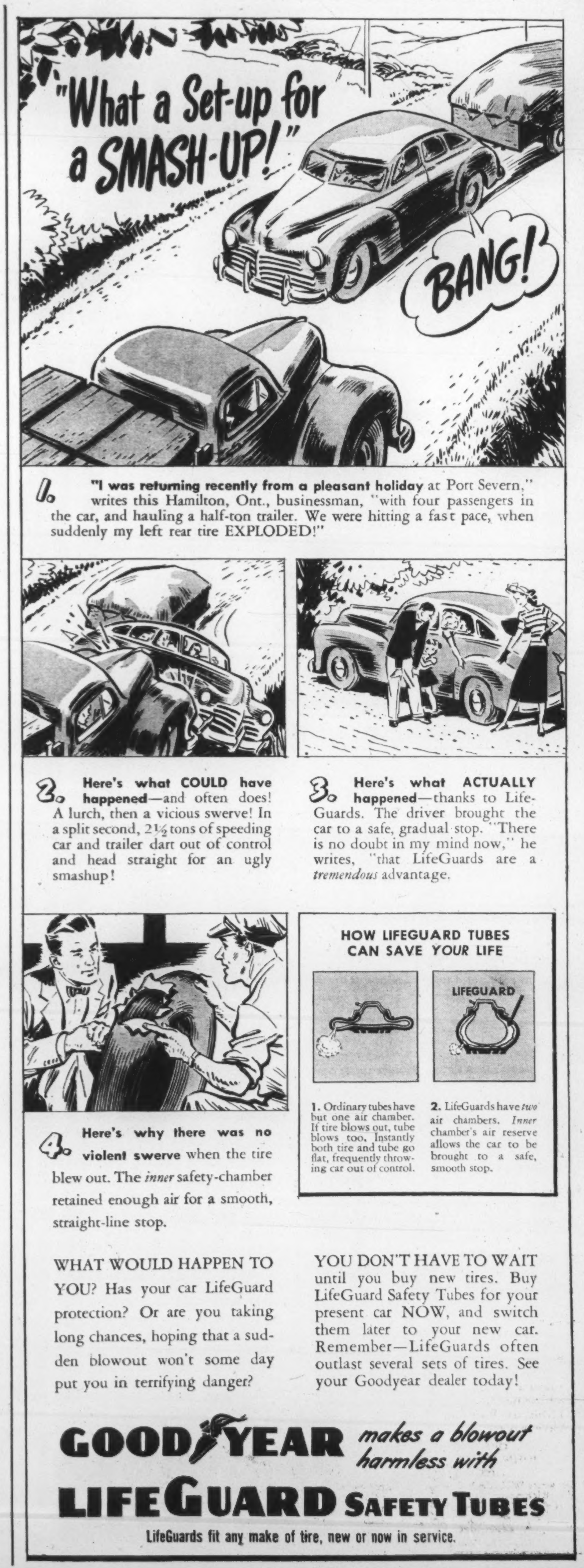

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Brooklyn Is Bad To Be Poor In Or, Loveless Among The Dodgers

By THADDEUS KAY

TOMORROW WILL BE BETTER—by Betty Smith—*Musson*—$3.00.

JUST why the critics have been teeing off on this one is a little hard to figure out. It isn't the best book ever written, by a long shot, but it's not the worst either. It is confused and it lacks a valid central theme, but except for the closing paragraphs—which the author obviously drew out of a hat—it is a distinct cut above most of the offerings currently hitting the bookstalls.

Betty Smith can write simply, she can characterize essentially simple people so that they remain that way, and she has an extremely neat turn of phrase which lights a rather sordid narrative with flashes of genuine humor. She can tell a story, too. The trouble here is that she hasn't much of a story to tell.

"Tomorrow Will Be Better" (the whole idea is that it won't) is a tale of poor people in Brooklyn, which is apparently a terrible place to be poor in. These people are very poor, living on the borderline of actual want. They are always hoping for and dreaming of a better financial break in the future, a break which never comes to pass. This is believable, to a point. But they are also as just plain bitchy a group of folks as anyone is ever likely to run into, if not much more so.

It is in highlighting this angle that the author's shots begin to scatter. She is using a shotgun instead of a rifle. Her characters suffer through causes internal as well as external, and as a result the punch of the book is hopelessly diffused.

For example, we are introduced to five mothers of marriageable children. Every last one is shown as possessive to the point of monomania and way past the point of credibility, not only fighting the proposed marriage by every means short of homicide, but where possible attempting afterwards to wreck it. Every parent in the book appears to have worked actively to give his or her children a hell of an early life, and yet complains loudly that this was due solely to economic inability to give them anything better. None of them—and they are presumably no stupider than anybody else—ever figures out that what is missing is not dolls and tin soldiers but a little run-of-the-mill affection.

As a matter of fact, nowhere in the book can anyone, married or otherwise, bring himself to say the simple words, "I love you". This seems a little thick, even for Brooklyn. The idea seems to be that the reason for this is poverty. It isn't.

While "Tomorrow Will Be Better" is what used to be called in the old days a collective novel, dealing subjectively with a number of characters in turn, it is basically the story of young Margy Shannon, her childhood (one episode), her family life, and her marriage. Her childhood is ruined by a mother with the evidently widespread inability to express an alleged affection, her family life by the constant bickering of her parents, and her marriage by the wholly diconnected fact that her husband doesn't much like sleeping with girls, although she somehow has a baby, which dies.

As a novel—as anyone can plainly see—this is all pretty confusing. But as a series of sketches, both character and sociological, the thing is thoroughly readable. Probing around, Betty Smith comes up with some occasionally moving and illuminating stuff. It's too bad she's had to take such a ride about this particular work; on the other hand, maybe she'll be driven to write a cohesive book with a central theme about more representative people. The result should be worth waiting for.

Too Well Fitted

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

THE FOOLISH GENTLEWOMAN—by Margery Sharp—*Collins*—$3.00.

MARGERY SHARP is not a serious novelist, but she has captured a well-deserved following among those readers who like novels that are entertaining without making extensive demands on the intellect. Her good qualities are a skill in invention and description of characters and a pleasant, slightly malicious humor.

This latest offering to her public displays enough of these good qualities to retain her most enthusiastic followers, but it is far from being equal to her best work. The heroine, Isabel Brocken, fits the book's title too well to be worth writing about. Isabel, a wealthy, kind-hearted, middle-aged widow, suddenly decides, after hearing a sermon, that it is her duty to make retribution for a wrong done in her girlhood to an unpleasant cousin. The penance she has imposed upon herself is to hand over the whole of her fortune to the cousin, Tilly Cuff. The book's plot is concerned with the reactions of Isabel's relations and friends, all of whom dislike Tilly, to the proposal.

Miss Sharp's writing is as good as ever and she has handled preposterous plots skilfully in earlier works. In those, however, she had the knack of making the reader accept the plot as possible, so that the logical consequences of the plot could be enjoyed without questioning. Here she seems unsure of what to do with either plot or characters. One gets the impression from time to time that she is bored with the whole thing, and, whether or not that is so, a reader soon becomes infected with the same feeling. It is to be hoped that Miss Sharp will try to recapture in her next work the high spirits that distinguished "The Stone of Chastity," probably her best novel to date.

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THE ESSENTIAL JAMES JOYCE — edited by Harry Levin—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.25.

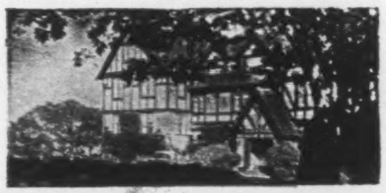
WHATEVER you may think of James Joyce, his work cannot be ignored. Try it and soon you'll be embarrassed by finding yourself loudly praising a mere imitator. This volume, an excellently edited and compact collection of the master's writings should enable you to avoid any such red-face situation. Collected here are four of Joyce's books—"Dubliners", "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man", "Exiles" and "Chamber Music"—and representative extracts from "Ulysses", "Finnegan's Wake" and "Pomes Penyeach". It is just about the nearest to Joyce's complete works that can conveniently come within one binding. In case you agree to take the book but not Joyce, an introduction by editor Harry Levin, foremost authority on the iconoclastic Irishman, may help change your mind.

Theological Discussion

By LUCY VAN GOGH

HUGO GURGENY—by Mary Brearly—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.50.

THIS little book is a well documented record of the experiences of an English gentleman, "of some learning but not much cunning," in the hands of the Lisbon Inquisition in 1605. It is a most enlightening account of the kind of procedure under which in this one city, it is estimated from the official records, 355 men and 221 women were burned alive, 706 men and 546 women died in prison, and eleven thousand persons were tortured. It is an unpleasant reflection that we may be nearing a time when differences of opinion concerning the relations of man and the state may lead to a revival of such practices by persons with very different beliefs from the Lisbon Inquisitors but an equal confidence in their own impeccable rightness.



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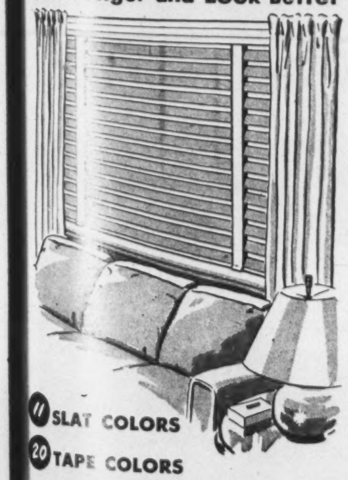

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THE BOOKSHELF

Blood May Be Somewhat Thicker But Water Holds The Interest

By JOHN YOCOM

THE CLEFT ROCK — by Alice Tisdale Hobart — *McClelland & Stewart — $3.25.*

EVERYTHING is just about perfect for farming in California except for one big IF—if there is enough water. And since it never rains in California (as every reader of Chamber of Commerce propaganda knows), the water must come from subterranean wells or be routed by irrigation ditches and canals from river dams in the mountains. The all-embracing conflict in this novel is the quest for California water and the control of its rights over the last thirty years. The fight has gone on between small cotton farmers and the large land barons. The powerful groups cleverly bankrupt individual landowners by siphoning off underground water with deeper (and so expensive) wells—some down to 1,000 feet—on to their own fields. The struggle is fought out between advocates of state control and the vested interests who favor completely free enterprise, in the newspapers, in the California Assembly, in Congress and in Federal House Committees.

Water may be the main conflict in Miss Hobart's novel, but blood, which is thicker than water, furnishes the subsidiary ones. And the problems of the wealthy Dodd family are so numerous and extended that at times the plot nearly coagulates. Young Edward starts the ball rolling when he returns from China early in the twenties, after 18 months as a clerk on an engineering project, married to a White Russian refugee. His family begin at once to persuade him that she must be an adventuress and must be put outside their charmed circle. Soon Edward acknowledges his mistake and by deserting his wife Katya establishes himself as the novel's major heel, a position which he easily maintains to the end.

The water rights question now shapes all destinies: Katya, her son Peter and old Russian friends on a little farm in the baked Sacramento Valley fight a losing battle with neighboring land barons, while Edward goes in for politics on the water platform. The inevitable climax comes in Washington when Edward as a California Representative on a House Committee hears himself and his group denounced by a Reclamation Bureau employee. The employee: his own son Peter, in his first civvy job after flying one hundred flights over the Himalayan Hump.

Subsidiary conflicts, which are still more related to blood than to water, persist in the novel. As an instance, Edward's serious-purposed brother John falls in love with Katya. Then there are Peter's odd adolescent attachment to J. T., the crippled boy, and his sudden love affairs. Besides her headaches with the Dodd family, Katya only with difficulty reconciles her ancient Russian sensibilities and her novel American enthusiasms.

Undoubtedly there is fine story material in the great California quest for water, in the river valleys and the Shasta Dam that has brought great wealth, but such a story would have enough thought and emotion in its own romantic recital. It is true that Miss Hobart has noted the changes that the Valley works on her characters but phalanxes of secondary conflicts cut down the import of the main theme.

Hades Excursion

By JOHN PAUL

GREAT MISCHIEF—by Josephine Pinckney—*Macmillan—$3.25.*

MISS Pinckney has constructed an unusual fantasy around a bachelor apothecary called Timothy. The time is the 1880's; the place, Charleston, South Carolina. Whether or not you like the book will depend on to what limits your own imagination is prepared to go along with Miss Pinckney's—even if it means a trip to Hell!

Timothy dabbles in the occult, tinkers with witches' brews, associates more or less intimately with the forces of Evil, especially one lithesome hag called Lucy by day and Sinkinda by night. The creature arranges a visit for him to Satan's world of brimstone after he smears himself with magical unguents. The trail of necromacy is tracked with every sign-post and landmark in witchdom.

Since Timothy's mystical migrations between Good and Evil and his debating with himself where to stay are held in sharp focus, reader interest is not likely to tire. Should the plot ever seem strained, however, there are always psychological and philosophical underlayers to provoke one. Even the language, with its frequently high-flown, out-of-this-world ring, and speech figures selected for nether realms' connotation have a transporting quality. But as we said, your enjoyment will be determined by what and how many flights your imagination is willing to take.

Beggars To Town

By J. E. PARSONS

THE DOGS DO BARK—by Barbara Willard—*Macmillan—$2.25.*

AT St. Swithin's-by-Sea in the English downs stands a house divided. Dwelling therein are Oliver Zeal, a handsome and elderly paralytic, his man-servant Ludo, his sister, Pussy, his daughters, Rosetta and Christine, and his secretary, Leonard Froy, who is married to Rosetta. Zeal and Robert Crowther, a town official whose son is in love with Christine, have an argument about charity. Crowther is unalterably opposed to the handing out of cash to indigents, while Zeal defends their right to receive, and extols the charitable impulse.

The argument ends in outright quarrel, and sets in motion a strange and tragic series of events. What those events are we could outline in a few sentences, but we believe it would spoil your enjoyment of the book, besides being a disservice to the author to do so. We content ourselves with saying Miss Willard has struck a note in fiction that is (to us, at least) both new and delightful. We strongly recommend her book, not only for its story-interest but for its graceful style and its general tone of finish and competence.

ALICE TISDALE HOBART

The impeccable taste, and plausibility of character and situation, usual in novels by modern English writers, were never more strongly evident than in "The Dogs Do Bark." *Chacun à son gout*, of course, but if you don't honestly like it, we wonder what you do like. And don't let it disturb you when on page 161 you see, "a triumph known only to they two." The typesetter was probably out late the night before.

Whimsy In A Mirror

By DONALD PRENTISS

TOBIAS BRANDYWINE—by Dan Wickenden — *McClelland & Stewart — $3.25.*

LATELY there has been a spate of books focussing the memory mirror on the 1920's with their flaming youth and easy life. Sometimes the mirror has picked up vivid reflections of mores pretty much devoid of any integrity, but the mirror for this novel is different. It is a gentle bit of recall and the author, while accenting the warmth and gaiety of the period, for a change makes no social or philosophical thesis.

Life in Senator Windrow's family in a New England town is something like life at the Whiteoaks in the "Jalna" stories. The octogenarian, blind grandfather rules the roost and impresses his personality upon children and grandchildren just as grandma Whiteoaks did. Then, Tobias Brandywine, a mousey little man who is discovered one cold day on the back stoop, sick and freezing, is brought into their lives and his gentleness, wisdom and mystery leave their mark upon them all, young and old (including the Senator), in good times and bad (including the Depression). Mostly, this tale of a quaint personality magically putting things to right is told with mild emphasis but occasionally it slips into too obviously contrived whimsy—too obvious, that is, if you have been peeking at some of those other mirrors showing the less restrained and harsher aspects of the twenties.

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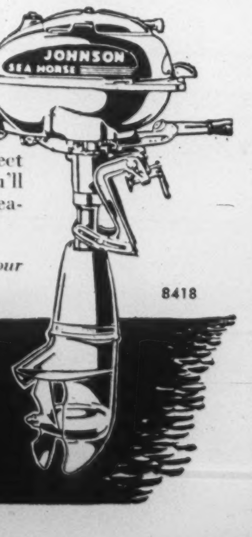

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FILM PARADE

Rich Possibilities Always Offered In Department Store Comedy

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ANY department store is a natural setting for comedy, since it provides, along with a complete equipment of comedy gadgets, its own rich parody of urban middle-class yearnings. Like the movies themselves the department store is an extension of the great American fantasy, complete with a honeymoon bungalow to provide the visible happy ending, dream-like yet solid. Long ago Charlie Chaplin and the Marx Brothers discovered the comic possibilities of the department store. The script writers have been busy exploring it ever since, without exhausting its interest and variety, since the department store provides something for every level, from bargain basement to cultural temple on the top floor.

Since the camera can take you anywhere, the screen version of "One Touch of Venus" is able to cover the department store field much more exhaustively than the stage original. Overstatement in this particular field, where the fabulous and the actual are each other's natural complement, is of course an advantage, and the film version of the play won't disappoint admirers of the Broadway original. It is both a movie-goer's and a window-shopper's treat.

The story is about the sudden incarnation of a statue of Venus, introduced in a great store's cultural department as a promotional device. The statue (Ava Gardner) flushes into life under the kiss of a junior decorator (Robert Walker) and before long is making free of all the store's better resources, including, of course, the honeymoon bungalow. Ava Gardner is under the disadvantage here of having to follow up the stage success of Mary Martin, probably the only actress in America capable of combining Olympian detachment and baby innocence. However, Miss Gardner is quite good-looking enough to impersonate a goddess, particularly a goddess with a marked sexual urgency towards mortals. The sprightlier demands of the script are well handled by Eve Arden as the disillusioned secretary of the store's boss. The original Broadway success was written by S. J. Perelman and Ogden Nash, who managed to discipline their talent for the irrational to the extent of getting it down in good workable Broadway shape.

Plus A Thin Line

Luxury liners unfortunately aren't as amusing as department stores, perhaps because they are too exclusively dedicated to the rather limited interests of the first class passenger set to offer much variety.

The film "Luxury Liner" was produced by Joe Pasternak who believes enthusiastically in youth, romance, name-bands and name-personalities, natural wood interiors, lots and lots of broadloom, a great deal of innocent fun, and no more loud laughs than necessary. Mr. Pasternak's theory is that if you have enough of these ingredients you don't need much of a story—just a thin line of continuity.

There is even less order than usual in his latest production; in fact the characters in "Luxury Liner" are tumbled into the plot almost as casually as the passengers into a Noah's ark. In the end you sort them out by pairs, male and female, and that's the story. They include the ship's captain (George Brent), his stowaway daughter (Jane Powell,) a travelling tycoon in pursuit of a pretty widow (Frances Gifford), two opera singers (Lauritz Melchior and Marina Koshetz), Xavier Cugat and his orchestra, and various ship's officers and personnel. The direction is as guileless as possible; in fact any child could sort out the matching couples on the nursery floor.

The film is loaded to its Plimsoll line with musical talent. Lauritz Melchoir sings a Scandinavian drinking song, and a selection from "Aida" and teams up with Jane Powell for a final duet. Jane Powell herself warbles as ceaselessly as a happy canary and leads everybody below-decks in "Alouette." Nearly everyone familiar in Pasternak productions is present, and how José Iturbi missed that particular boat I'll never know.

Probably the entire production of "So This Is New York" cost less than a single set of "Luxury Liner," but the former film, though not nearly so pretty as the Pasternak production, is a lot more fun to watch. It is the screen version of Ring Lardner's "The Big Town," and Lardner's wry observations on city and small-town types have been transferred to the screen with considerable faithfulness. The star is Henry Morgan, a comedian who looks, with his neat features and waxy composure, rather like a male store mannequin. He has, however, an extremely knowing way with comedy, especially Lardner comedy. He is abetted here by Virginia Gray, Dona Drake and Leo Gorcey. The latter was one of the original Dead-end Kids and has matured so rapidly that he now looks like Edward G. Robinson in one of his more anti-social roles. Leo Gorcey plays a jockey here and is involved in one of the funniest racing sequences in screen history.

SWIFT REVIEW

GOOD SAM. A Leo McCarey comedy about a modern good Samaritan whose benevolence burns holes in his pocket. Most of the film's observations have been made before, and made better. With Gary Cooper, Ann Sheridan.

THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE. William Saroyan's wistful and antic study of barroom types, with James Cagney as a waterfront saloon philosopher. Frequently sentimental but often very funny.

PITFALL. A melodrama involving a beautiful model and an insurance claims agent whose love troubles become so complicated that even their author can't extricate them. With Dick Powell, Lizabeth Scott.

• •

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Eddies' smoothly-changing face,
Curve of willows' arching hall,
Antelope's clean leaping grace,
Swallow's wheeling, swooping lunge,
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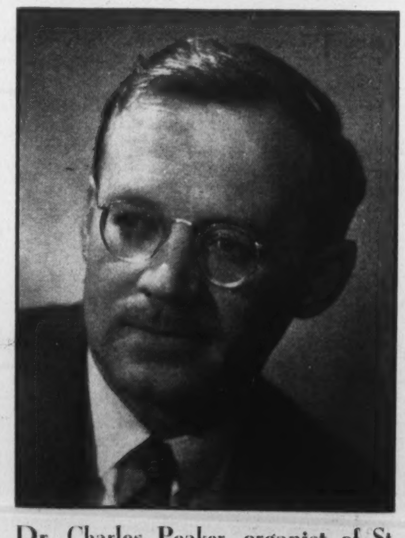
Hovering bird, and otter's plunge,
Wilting flowers' sagging droop,
Dead leaf whirl on autumn's breath,
Aspen's tremor-quiver move,
Hag creep-loitering up to death,
Girl's face opening to first love—
All emotion's curious horde
On one human instrument—
Queen and slave of music's lord,
Dance and music's fulfilment.

JAMES SMALLWOOD



Dr. Charles Peaker, organist of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, who on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 16, will be final soloist in a successful series of Bach organ music at St. Paul's.

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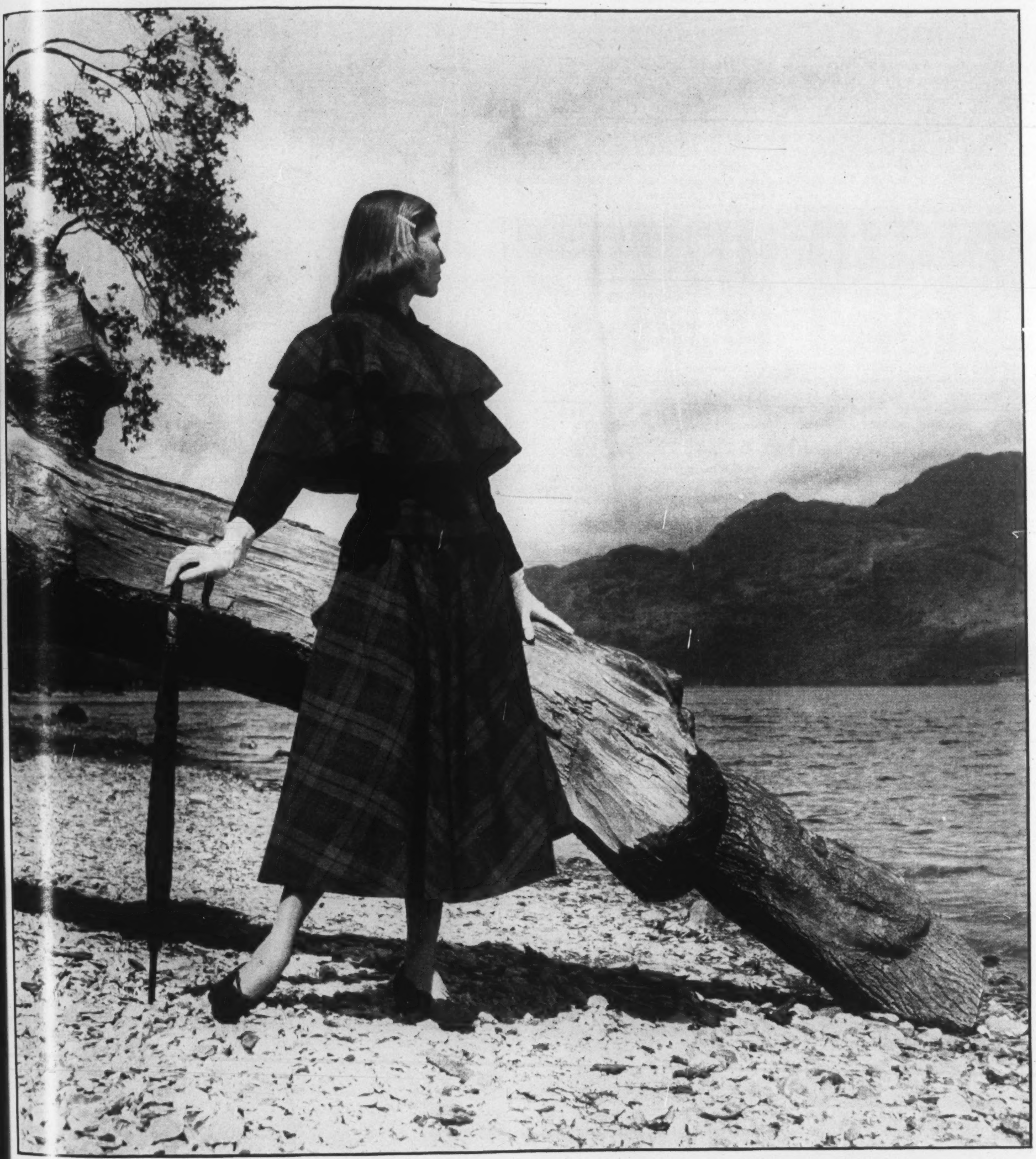

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High Road, Low Road . . . the traveller goes her way in a town or country suit as Scottish in genre as the bonny, bonny banks of Loch Lomond against which it is photographed. Of worsted in the Black Watch tartan, the wide skirt with front fold is companioned by a precise little jacket over which is worn a double-tiered cape that is detachable.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

CHARM CODE

A Manual of Courtship for the Engaged

By JOHN B. ELLIS

A WOMAN marriage broker in London, England, has just written the perfect "Psychology of Wooing." This tiny booklet of twenty-four typewritten pages, handed to every new woman client, is a text-book—an outstanding manual for women—teaching them how to avoid the pitfalls of courting.

The author spent twenty years studying "near misses"—those puzzling cases when two people seem perfectly matched and admit that they are mutually attracted—only to back out at the very last moment. She analyzed over 4,000 different cases, some with the assistance of two well-known psychologists. Inveterate bachelors will regard the booklet as an "atom bomb" designed to annihilate their resistance against womanly charm.

"Girls come to me every week and tell me that they are 'practically engaged'," explains the expert. "They are nice and attractive, have good looks and are eager to marry. Then, after some weeks, their dreams are shattered. Whenever I talked to the men in question to find out what ruined a promising romance, I discovered that the girls had sinned against some of the 'Golden Rules of Courtship.'

"Clearly, both parties must fight the impulse of being selfish, bad-tempered or aggressive, and must try to conquer faulty character traits. Yet I discovered in twenty years as director of a marriage bureau that it is the little things that count—the small faults unnoticed by the offender. This is why I wrote the 'Highway Code of Courting', to prepare my clients for the dangers that threaten to wreck courtship."

The expert's first rule is: Don't be a Master Planner.

Men hate the idea of marrying a managing director. True, there are some men who unconsciously want to marry a bossy woman, but they are a small minority indeed. The rest will resent too much planning.

"I have seen countless promising romances shattered because the girls tried to map out their future husbands' life down to the smallest detail," warns the expert.

A runner-up as a courtship wrecker is Jealous Possessiveness.

Every fourth tombstone in the graveyard of the buried marriage hopes should bear the inscription: "This love died of Jealous Possessiveness."

Take the case of Maureen (twenty-one, beautiful, intelligent and kind) and Frank (thirty-two, rich and handsome, architect by profession.) Frank was one of the plums on the "male list". They met, and fell in love.

This is how Frank put it afterwards: "One day it was 'Why did you dance with Mary three times last night?', the second time 'I do not want you to lunch with Lizzy, even if you meet her by accident'. Then came a little scene because I was 'too long' with my brother. However, the final break came when she sharply protested against my sending flowers to the wife of a colleague as a birthday greeting. In the end I got frightened that I would have to wear blinkers once we were married—and called the whole thing off."

Speak Well Of Them

Number three on the list of marriage wreckers might surprise many—it seems such a little fault. Yet the 4,000 test cases bear out the need for girls to Speak Nicely About Their Friends.

The men worth marrying, says the expert, will watch carefully how you speak about your old friends—especially those who might become your rivals. Caroline and her barrister friend are a good example.

"It was love at the first sight," says the expert. "I almost took their index cards out of the 'Waiting' file and put it into 'Married.' Then one day Caroline, in tears, confessed that her hero had, as she put it, withdrawn into his shell.

"I questioned the barrister. This is what he said:

"'I detest the way she speaks about her friends, specially the girl friends. She runs them down, subtly but on purpose. She is not loyal. The way she talks about her best friend!! I want my future wife to be generous—not petty or even catty!'"

The damage done in this case could be repaired before it was too late. But how many engagements are broken off because of similar small faults?

Here is a complete list of the ten courtship-wrecking faults arranged according to the damage they do:

1. Bossiness.
2. Jealous Possessiveness.
3. Catty Remarks About Old Friends.
4. Over-Sex Indulgence (one of the cardinal courtship wreckers).
5. Selfishness (the lack of consideration for the partner).
6. Dishonesty (those not-so-white lies).
7. Over-Spending (leaving debts unpaid).
8. Bad Temper (the girl who enjoys making scenes).
9. Drinking Excesses (men hate to see women drunk).
10. Being Over-Romantic (the "moonlight plus poetry" complex).

Of the 4000 cases examined, 12 per cent of the failures were due to petty (and mostly unnecessary) dishonesty.

Why did pretty, vivacious and entertaining Sheila just fail to make the grade? "I love him and was very good," she sobbed when questioned. But hear "the other side."

"I found out that she never returns books she borrows. She told me a lot of little lies—without any need. She spent a week at a girl friend's flat and left it in a dreadful state. She is dishonest about what she calls 'small cash.' I lost confidence—and fell out of love."

As an appendix, there is added the advice 400 successful lady clients give to their not yet engaged sisters.

This outspoken guide to the male heart is not too complimentary for man. It can be condensed into: "Flatter Him Skillfully." One of the girls sees the secret of her success in the phrase: "I would recognize you with my eyes closed. Your handshake is so firm—so manly." Another found a sure winner in the phrase: "I have two girl friends who are simply *dying* to meet you."

Divorce Short-Cut

Some girls suggest that little men should be told: "Many great men were in reality short. Take Napoleon for instance," while the tall ones should hear: "Men can *never* be too tall." Here are some more weapons from the armory of successful flattery:

For the good tennis player—"Your tennis is brilliant. I shall never be able to stand that back-hand drive of yours." For the man who is a poor rabbit on the tennis court—"I am glad you are not one of these centre court fiends." Bridge players and golfers can be "treated" on the same principle.

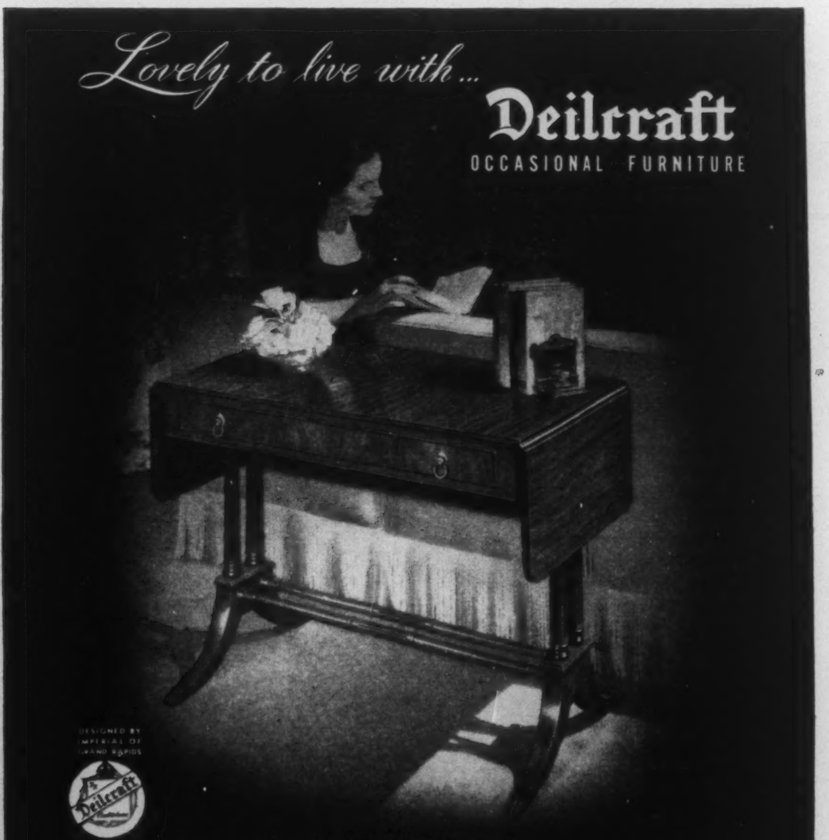
However, when the four hundred brides were asked to name the traits that contributed chiefly to their success, 341 replied: Sincerity, love and frankness."

The expert concludes with a word of warning: "Do not build your success on flattery only, but on sincerity and affection. Flattery will help you to attract a man, but will fail to hold him.

"Some people will tell you to 'let him have it all his way' while courting. This is utterly wrong and dangerous. Don't give up your personality.

"Make even little quarrels constructive.

"Be nice and kind and concentrate on your partner's good traits, not his failings. Yet be careful lest you will find out that insincere flattery is nothing but a short-cut to the divorce courts."



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EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES

His Excellency's Chair

By CHRISTINE B. MacKENZIE

FOUR brawny policemen put an extra bit of polish on their black boots one sunny morning in Toronto, and sharpened the creases in their trousers. They had an important role to perform that day. They were to carry a heavy, gilded chair on their shoulders through the streets of the city.

Riding in the chair would be the "grand old man of China", Li Hung Chang, who was visiting in Toronto, during his trip around the world. As the leading statesman of China for nearly 40 years, he would receive as fine a welcome as the city could arrange.

Distinguished guests to the city during the opulent 1890's usually rode in a carriage drawn by a span of prancing horses, but this time, the city fathers conceived the idea of a welcome fashioned according to the customs of Li Hung Chang's native land.

What an ovation he received! Although nearly 73 years old, he rode proudly in his gilded chair from the train where he had been met by high city officials, to the City Hall for an official ceremony of welcome. Then the four burly bobbies carried him on a triumphant tour through the vast Exposition Grounds.

Li Hung Chang was well accustomed to honors in his own country where he bore the title of First Grand Secretary of State, but the sincerity of the Canadians' efforts to make him feel at home touched his heart. He remembered them throughout the rest of his trip.

Many months later, when he was back in China where he was Viceroy of the Metropolitan Province of Chihli, Li Hung Chang met another Canadian, a young doctor, born and raised in Huron County, Ontario, not far from Toronto. His name was Dr. James Butchart and he had been sent to China as a medical missionary by the Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Foreign Devil

When Li Hung Chang heard of him, Dr. Butchart had come to the inland city of Luchowfu, now known as Hofei, to establish a new hospital to help the many sick and ailing Chinese people. But the young doctor was not receiving the warm welcome which his native Canada had offered to the Viceroy.

The Chinese were suspicious of him. They followed him on the streets, calling him a "foreign devil" and "barbarian". Although so many Chinese suffered from eye troubles and cataracts that it was almost a national disease, they refused all help from this man, trained as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist.

Despite his skill as a surgeon, he would not operate on patients who would not come to him. His tiny office was empty.

Finally one day came a messenger. A prominent citizen of the town lay dying. The Chinese medical men had given him up. Would the foreign doctor save this man?

The answer was not an easy one. The man, Dr. Butchart knew, was suffering from a strangulated hernia, very near certain death, unless an operation was performed immediately.

Even now the operation might be too late, and the Chinese would surely blame the "foreign devil" for his death. Besides the young doctor had no trained help available; with the primitive equipment and surroundings, the risk of infection was enormous.

But, breathing a prayer, he sent the messenger back with the word to bring the patient to his office. The young doctor administered the anesthetic and operated. Then, keeping the patient in his own home, he nursed the man himself, caring for him, and watching over him day and night, until he was well on the way to recovery.

A few of the Chinese gained faith in this foreign doctor when the word of the man's recovery spread through the city. Some of Li Hung Chang's townspeople began to bring their sick to this outsider.

Gradually he won their confidence. The young Canadian, wearing the straight silk robes of the Chinese people and the little skull cap with its long braided hair cue, now went freely among the people he had learned to love. He respected their customs and their ways. He spoke their language. He taught them many practical things, carpentry, brickmaking, even how to make soap, a skill he had learned by a visit to a huge soap factory in Cincinnati.

But the prejudiced authorities in the town remained opposed to him. The hospital was still only a dream, for Dr. Butchart was prevented from buying or renting land on which to build it. The city officials wanted no foreign hospital.

But the four burly policemen back in Toronto had not shouldered their burden in the gilded chair in vain. When Li Hung Chang, recently returned to China from his trip, heard of the plight of the earnest young missionary, he sent for him. With elaborate Chinese courtesies, he discussed the matter of the new hospital site with the Canadian doctor.

When Dr. Butchard departed that day, the Viceroy had made available to him all the land needed as a site for the hospital and promised a gift of money to help in building it.

The two men became close friends. Dr. Butchart served as personal physician for the Viceroy's family. Of course, he would accept no money from the statesman for any of his professional visits, but one day, after the doctor had cared for a close relative of Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy went to one of his treasure cabinets and drew forth a beautiful set of porcelains, relics of the Ming dynasty in China from about the 15th century.

With such gifts did he show his personal gratitude to the Canadian doctor; but it was through his continued interest in the new hospital built to serve his people, that Li Hung Chang repaid a debt of gratitude to the far-away friends who had welcomed him so warmly to Toronto.

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MUSIC

Help The Pro

By JOHN YOCOM

THE stone wall that Canadian artists meet when they seek concert appearances in Canada — concerts, that is, which have equal consideration with those given by U.S. artists — is even higher than we thought (S.N., Oct. 2). And according to some Canadians who have advised us since our first remarks, the heart of the trouble does not lie entirely with the U.S. concert organizations. The Canadian bookers, *i.e.*, buyers, have a large share of responsibility for the stumbling block.

Is it that Canadian buyers, about to engage talent, feel that Dominion artists are not as fine as what is offered them from the U.S.? There is obvious validity to this argument when it is a matter of comparing Heifetz, say, with a young Halifax or Toronto or Moose Jaw violinist on a cross-country tour. We all want to hear Heifetz. But as Canadian concert pianist George Haddad advised us this week, the controversy is not simply Heifetz *vs.* budding Haligonians or Winnipegers.

"Unknown Americans (and fellow-students in New York) will come through on a well-organized tour," relates Haddad, "and receive double or triple my fee with no qualms whatsoever. But what can be done when the buyers in Canada will have nothing to do with Canadians? This is the question that has been posed to me personally three times recently—in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto."

Actually, dark, young, Saskatchewan-born George Haddad is not indulging a personal grudge here, for of all concert-appearing Canadians he does probably as well as any. He is a perennial guest artist with Canadian and American orchestras, makes South American and Mexican tours, and takes successful musical junkets around the U.S. just about any time the spirit moves him.

"I have found out through experience," he admits with understandable satisfaction, "just what a tough nut it is to crack! I have been fortunate in the number of concerts I give throughout North America, but there are many excellent Canadians that should be heard."

Some years ago, when European artists and European training were rated tops by the U.S. public—as much by tradition as by actual delivery of the goods—American artists were up against the same situation and loudly voiced their objections, at the same time voicing their talents. In time they won their case.

Is the crux of the so-far-herculean task here just another aspect of our Canadian inferiority complex? The U.S. agencies with clients to offer would, we are sure, be willing to handle Canadian talent if Canadian audiences wanted it. After all, as a well-known Canadian concert soprano pointed out to us, to the agency it is just a commission fee, no matter what reason for the cheque. The Canadian community concert managements, in turn, would arrange for Canadians in their series if they thought those particular concerts were as successful as ones that starred U.S. names. In the end it is the Canadian public that must be stimulated to want native talent. (Incidentally, the C.B.C. has done a noble job in this.)

We are enthusiastic about the musical training being as good in certain Canadian centres as that which can be obtained in the U.S. We praise the efforts of the young musicians when they are amateurs. Then why not help them to be professionals and enable them to remain in Canada?

In addition to a public willingness, some practical arrangements are needed too. George Haddad suggests that Columbia (one of the largest U.S. companies managing concert artists) add to their five bureaux a sixth—for Canadians.

"With their tremendous organization, it would provide an exchange," he says, "and after all, it is only fair." Something along the line of exchange was in our mind when we brought up the matter previously.

But Haddad makes a final shrewd observation which should be of interest, if not to the inferiority-complexed Canadian concert-goer, to the dollar-conscious Foreign Exchange Control Board: "The Canadian government puts an embargo on the importation of necessary foods but allows over a million dollars from concerts to go over the border with no question."

Women's Musical Club

The Women's Musical Club of Toronto has grown considerably since the days when it used to meet in Hart House Theatre, and its membership is still increasing. Now the club presents musicales in Eaton Auditorium and plays a major role in the music life of Toronto. The season opens at 2.39 p.m., Friday, Oct. 15, with the famed Parlow String Quartet appearing first in the club's current series. Sir Ernest MacMillan will be at the piano for the César Franck Quintet. Led by violinist Kathleen Parlow, this group holds an established place among Canadian music lovers.

A commendable innovation of the club this year is the request that each artist perform at least one Canadian work during his program.

•

A debut of great interest will be given by Tova Boroditsky, Winnipeg-born pianist, at Eaton Auditorium on Oct. 30, at 8.30 p.m. She will be the first musician to be promoted in the concert field through the generosity of the T. Eaton Co. Ltd. $1,000 Graduating Prize established last year in the Senior School of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto.

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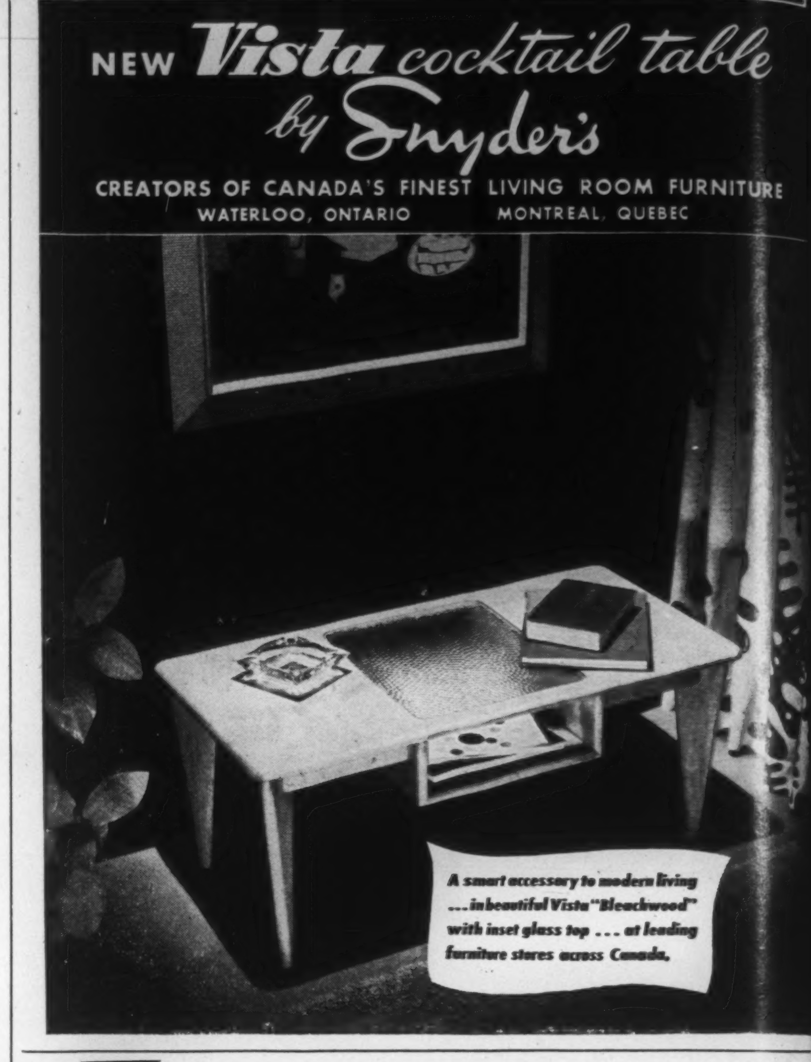

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RECORDS

A Brisk "Haffner"

By JOHN L. WATSON

ONE of the most astonishing things about the classical composers is the apparent ease with which they could grind out music—not just good music, but great music—on commission, and in the most trying circumstances. How few modern composers can manage to be even competent when they are pressed for time! Yet Handel, Mozart and Haydn scarcely ever knew the meaning of leisure.

What possible explanation can there be for the excellence of Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony? Commissioned by a wealthy Salzburg merchant, it was written, mostly at night, within a space of less than two weeks, at a time when Mozart was snowed under with work, short of food and funds and desperately concerned about the outcome of his courtship of Constanze Weber: yet, despite the circumstances surrounding its composition, the symphony is gay and cheerful and even-tempered from the first note to the last. It is neither as profound and majestic as the "Jupiter" (in fact, it is not profound or majestic at all) nor as outrageously tuneful as the "Prague" but it is full of whimsy and good-humored tolerance.

On the new Victor recording (DM 1172) the Symphony is given a brisk and business-like reading by Toscanini, at the head of the N.B.C. orchestra. The performance is clean, clear and incisive, with some especially good work in the *prestissimo* movement. Unlike most of the Maestro's recent releases, this set is badly under-recorded and seriously lacking in resonance. The surface is noisy, especially in two middle movements.

The odd side contains a performance of Gluck's "Dance of the Spirits", from "Orfeo ed Euridice." This lovely music, too, is marred by under-recording.

A war-horse of a rather different color is Saint-Saëns' "Symphony No. 3 in C Minor", which has been recorded by the New York Philharmonic, under Charles Münch, with E. Nies-Berger at the organ (Columbia D 214).

Here again there is neither majesty nor profundity but a great deal of impressive virtuoso writing. It is a perfect expression of good, bourgeois nineteenth century musicianship in the same way that the "Haffner" Symphony is a perfect expression of adroit, aristocratic eighteenth-century musicianship. It is a trifle turgid at times but always ingenious and generally ingratiating. There are, in particular, some broad, elegiac passages of really great power.

The performance by the New York Philharmonic and Mr. Nies-Berger is absolutely first-rate and the recording is wonderfully resonant, vital and alive. I am not convinced that the organ adds very much to the total effect, especially in a recorded performance. In fact, the booming, growling pedal passages, coming through a 15-inch speaker, are inclined to shake the rafters and rattle the dishes. By and large, however, the recording is quite magnificent.

Kind Treatment

Arias from the operas of Mozart have, on the whole, been kindly treated by the record-makers on this continent and they seem to be constantly gaining in popularity even among casual listeners. Three fairly well-known examples are sung by Eleanor Steber in the new Victor album, "Mozart Operatic Arias", (DM 1157). They are "Non so piu cosa son" and "Deh vieni, non tardar", from "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Tortures Unabating", from "Il Seraglio".

Miss Steber is something of a Mozart specialist and she is certainly a singer of tremendous dramatic power and great vocal agility. It seems to me, however, that she has rather a brash attack and that she has not quite perfect control over Mozart's incredibly delicate melodic line. She is a rather brassy Cherubino, better as Suzanna, and best of all as the engagingly indignant Constanza. She cannot compare, as an interpreter of Mozart, with a singer like Tiana Lemnitz (whose recording of Mozart arias is one of the gems of the Victor catalogue!).

The recording engineers, running true to form, have, for the most part, made the voice much too prominent and minimized the role of the orchestra. The recording itself is inclined to be a bit raspy and to distort some of Miss Steber's best top notes.

•

Manuel De Falla, who is known everywhere for his rowdy "Ritual Fire Dance", was one of the few writers of "Spanish" music who could honestly claim Spain as his birthplace and who was able to capture the true flavor of the Spanish idiom in his compositions. Three of his thrilling Andalusian dances have been recorded by the Philharmonic Orchestra, under Alceo Galliera (Columbia J 103). This is immensely entertaining music, full of savage rhythms and exciting orchestral color. Both the performance and the recording are brilliant. The Philharmonic has become one of the leading names in the Columbia roster—one answer to union troubles at home. Its conductor, in this instance, is a young Italian virtuoso, still in his early thirties.

"South American Rhythms", a collection of popular melodies from our sister continent, is the latest of many recordings by the one-and-only André Kostelanetz (Columbia D 215). It is clever, tuneful and as slick as a new pin.

Victor Borge, the amiable Scandinavian who has been rolling 'em in the aisles for years, has recorded an album for Columbia (A 66) which includes five straight acts and three "comedy" turns. The former—all piano selections—are neither very good nor very bad; the latter—"Bizet's Carmen", "Inflation Language" and "Unstarted Symphony"—are . . . well, not very good.

"Paul Whiteman Selects Records for the Millions" (Columbia A 67) is a re-pressing of eight great successes by seven great bands (Goodman, Ellington, Armstrong, etc.) and one great singer (who else but Frankie Sinatra?). The title may sound a trifle awkward, not to say authoritarian, but the contents are very hot stuff. Recommended as a good, representative selection of jazz-music, expertly performed.

Out-of-the-ordinary singles include: the second half of Opus 17 of Joseph Suk—a companion record to the disc mentioned here last month—which features the sonorous violin of Ginette Neveu and the scholarly accompaniments of brother Jean Neveu (Victor 12-0154); and "Petites Voix" by Francis Poulenc, five charming trifles, gay and grave, gracefully sung by Robert Shaw's R.C.A.-Victor Chorale, in the best Leslie Bell manner (Victor 10-1409).

• •

DISSENSION

NEVER while the earth rolls
Will men think as one;
There shall be dissension
Till the dusk of sun.

There shall be lamenting,
There shall be laughter,
Until the red flame leaps
To earth's last rafter.

And maybe dissension
Will not seek its bed
Though the sun be curtained,
And the world is dead.

W. D. GOUGH

—Photo by John Steele

There is a busy season ahead for Canada's No. 1 sonata team, pianist Norah Drewett and violinist Geza de Kresz, opening with a musicale for the American Women's Club, Toronto, at Eaton Auditorium on Oct. 18. Mr. de Kresz will be first guest artist in the Toronto Symphony season, Oct. 26-27. They will give a Town Hall, N.Y., recital Nov. 13.

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et J104 — "Kabalevsky: The Comedians" $3.50 *Efrem Kurtz and N.Y. Philharmonic*
et D218 — "Soft Lights and Sweet Music" $5.00 *Morton Gould and his Orchestra*
et J105 — "Jennie Tourel Sings Offenbach" $3.00 *(In French) Orchestra conducted by Maurice Abravanel*

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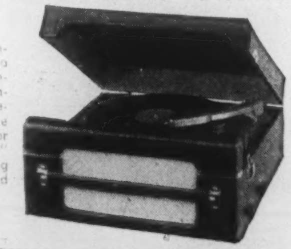

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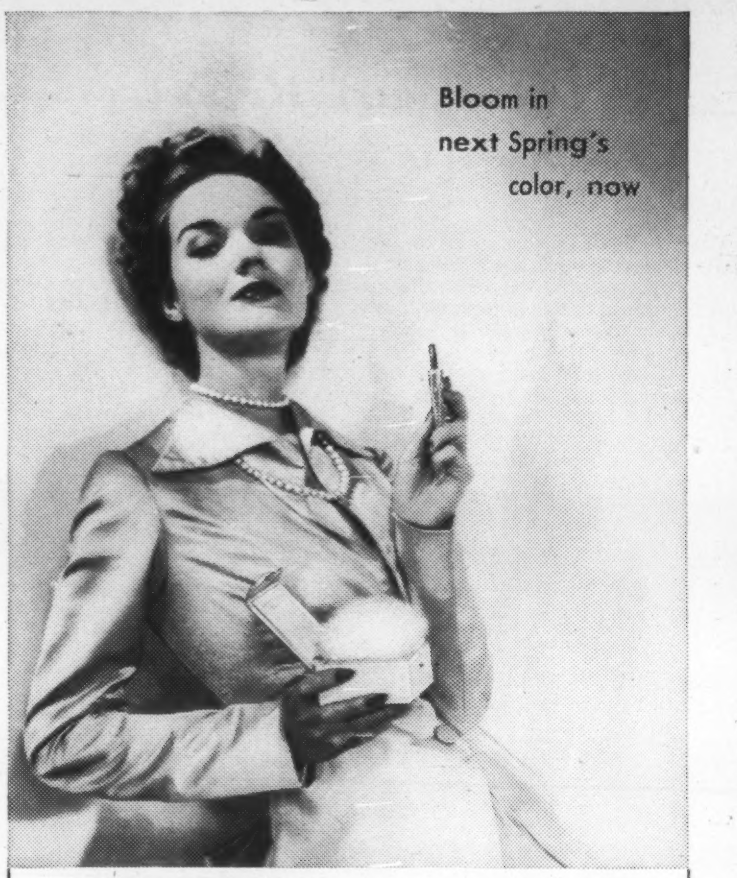

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PERSONALITIES

The Court Reporter

By LOUISE STONE

WHEN Maud Coo decided to become a court reporter thirty-five years ago, she was following in the footsteps of her father, William Coo, a top-notch reporter and owner and principal of the Western Business Academy, London, Ontario. Commencing as his assistant, she struggled to attain her father's speed and precision, feeling like a turtle compelled to keep up with a hare.

Later starting out for herself in Toronto in 1914, there were both social and technical obstacles to be overcome. For one thing, lawyers were opposed to admitting women reporters, obviously feeling it was no job for a lady—Miss Coo remembers many an apology. This attitude has disappeared, and Miss Coo neatly turns the tables. "So much evidence is revolting and disgusting," she says, "especially in divorce actions and breach of promise cases, it's no place for young lawyers!"

On the technical side, court reporting demands absolute accuracy combined with a shorthand speed that at times reaches three hundred words a minute. Speaking speed, Miss Coo says, has increased at least fifty per cent in the last twenty-five years. For many years she typed out her own notes. Later she dictated direct to a typist. For the past six years she has used a dictaphone, with the transcript taken off by a typist. The advance of the machine age eventually will make shorthand obsolete, replaced by the stenotype or the still more modern mirrophone, a machine which is in the process of being perfected in the laboratories of the Bell Telephone Company.

The average woman, Miss Coo claims, makes a poor witness. She talks in circles and has difficulty in giving evidence within the narrow bounds set by law. In other words, she is always jumping over the traces. In domestic actions she remembers too much, in financial and business matters she remembers too little. The younger generation of women make much better witnesses than their elders.

Miss Coo prefers reporting examinations to actual trials of an action. An examination takes place at the office of, and before, the Special Examiner. It is a private affair. No newspaper reporters are permitted to be present, and no other persons excepting those immediately involved in the action. The object of such an examination is for "discovery"; that is, for the lawyer on either side to discover all he can about the actual circumstances of the domestic squabble, accident, business feud, etc. It frequently happens that the lawyers, having heard the respective stories, decide that the matter is capable of being settled out of court. Lawyers compute that settlement is achieved after an examination in about seventy-five per cent of all actions.

However, if no settlement is reached, the opponents proceed to trial before a judge, or judge and jury. In the courtroom many people are present. Even if the public is not much interested in the civil action, there are parties and witnesses from other cases awaiting their turn. The presence of press reporters and court officials adds to the importance of the moment. The witness box is elevated, the court reporter sits immediately below, and the counsel stands a little distance away. The formality of the surroundings influences the witnesses so that they are more prone to be factual, and their emotions, let loose at the examination, now gain an objective control.

Fireworks

The repetition of the story, with slight variation, by five or six witnesses, becomes very boring, whereas at an examination only the pro and con story, without repetition, is given. As a general rule, an examination lasts about an hour, but there have been some that lasted days and even weeks. In three hours on one examination Miss Coo reported one hundred and fifty pages. The examination is usually the first time both parties have met since the issue of the writ, and spirits and emotions run high. Some of the more brilliant of our lawyers ply questions with terrific speed, their purpose being to prevent the thinking out of answers before the next question. Everybody is keyed up, and the atmosphere becomes tense.

Apropos of emotions, an eminent K.C. was acting for a little old lady who had been injured by an automobile. Her younger, bigger sister came along to look after the little old lady. They put on a nice, genteel act until big sister became too protective and wanted to do all the answering. There were words between the counsel, and finally words between the sisters. Eventually the sisters came to blows. Big sister swung a hefty left at little sister's face. Little sister dodged, but her hat caught the blow. Off flew the hat, off flew the hair, and the little old lady stood revealed with a top like a billiard ball.

Another set-to during an examination—this time between lawyers—occurred some years ago. Both lawyers belonged to prominent families, and were considered eminent in the profession. There was a blaze-up of hot words and the big lawyer lunged forward, shouting at the little red-headed one, "I'll throw you out the window!" Thereupon the red-head grabbed a chair to defend himself. Miss Coo was directly between the two, and she ducked. Perhaps that stopped the fight. They calmed down, and eventually walked out arm-in-arm.

Counsel Disagree

An interesting bout took place between two lawyers noted for the fire-works they set off when they met. First came clashes between counsel and witness, then the interference of the witness' counsel, which of course is quite proper and justifiable at times. But this went beyond the beyond. The examining counsel made a swipe at the face of his opponent. The blow didn't land, but in the mêlee the glasses were knocked off the legal nose and broken. Later Miss Coo was asked to present a written account to the Benchers, since the belligerent upholder of justice was in danger of losing his gown.

It is almost a daily occurrence for witnesses to have hysterics while being examined, upon which Miss Coo offers glasses of water. At one point it was decided to have some sherry on hand for the worst cases, and a bottle was stored in the vault. One day when a man witness began to weep and sob, out came the sherry. At one gulp he downed the whole glassful and asked for more. It was decided to drop the sherry.

A woman witness, a foreigner, gave the best answer, Miss Coo declares, that she has ever heard at an examination. The witness had said, in answer to a question, that she "didn't remember". The counsel then asked if she had a good or bad memory. There was a long pause before she answered. "If I say one thing," she replied, "I will be putting myself up. If I say another thing, I will be putting myself down. I am not used to putting myself up nor putting myself down."

Miss Coo feels that it is quite outside the prerogatives of a court re-

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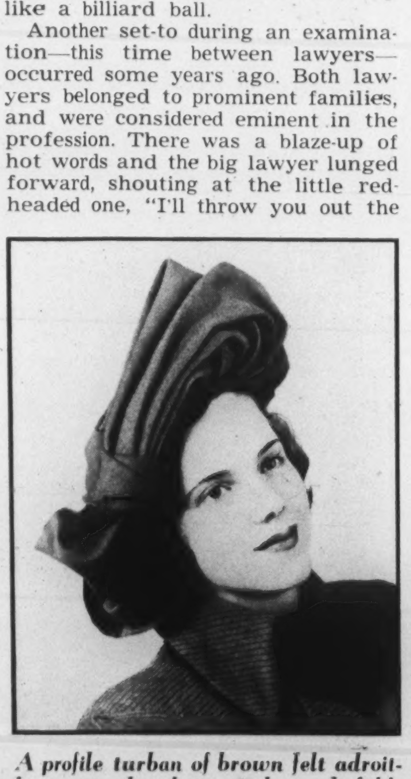

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Musically Minded?

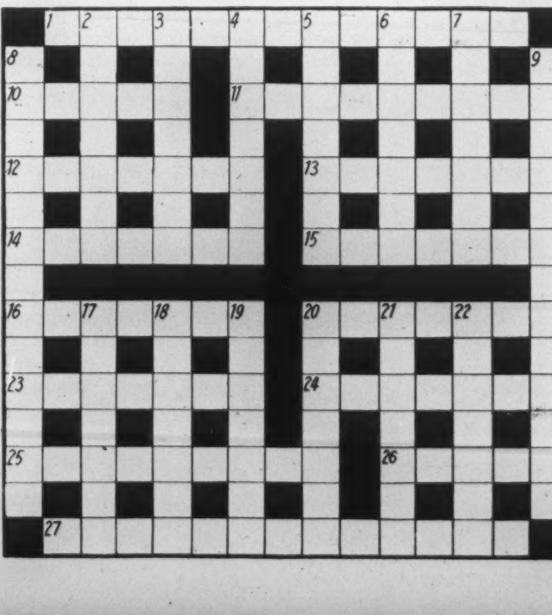
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Do you expect-to-rate a likeness? (8, 5)
10. Palestine port.
11. A number turn out after a cry for help well sustained.
12. It's a cod (anagram)
13. Seat of empire?
14. The evening bell summons you to them.
15. He's always on the spot at the cleaners.
16. Finds the cat hidden in it.
20. Bad Rosa frequents it because she likes to mix with jerks, no doubt. (4, 3)
23. Edward Hanlan, most renowned of any age.
24. I carry an article back from a short distance. (2, 5)
25. Everyone powdered and set to go? (3, 6)
26. Jaw in Saskatchewan.
27. He bows to the knees.

DOWN

2. According to the poet, women, like thes find few real friends.
3. England 4 p.m. (3, 4)
4. Its sins will find it out.
5. Use sago. (anagram)
6. O master Toscanini!
7. He smacks his lips with each mouthful, n doubt.
8. One heluva debt. (3, 5, 2, 3)
9. Sometime, but not just now. (6, 2, 5)
17. 17th century Italian composer with a Frenc horn for a head.
18. "Sound the loud . . . . o'er Egypt's da sea!" (Thos. Moore)
19. Nocturnal visitor of little children.
20. There's backbone in a measure of yarn.
21. Get the point?
22. Did the ancient ones invent the teapot?



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Thanksgiving
8. Nearest
9. Harvest
11. Impeach
12. Meander
13. Ned
15. Bunk
16. Virose
18. Unwell
19. Corn
20. Ted
22. Magneto
23. Crimson
26. Realize
27. Upstage
28. Departmental

DOWN

1. Tramp
2. Arena
3. Kitchens
4. Go home
5. Variation
6. No end to it
7. Indian summer
10. Turkey dinner
14. Down grade
15. Ballerina
17. Conclude
21. Forest
24. Inset
25. Stall

porter to suggest house-cleaning our laws, "yet from long years of reporting," she says, "it is very apparent to me that some of our laws need renovating. The most flagrant are our marriage and divorce laws. These are an obeisance to sex. In law, wives are supported because they are a sex, and not because they are good housekeepers, homemakers, companions, mothers. These attributes are ignored, and sex alone is the deciding factor.

"In my opinion, the first ground for divorce should be a mutual desire for it. Under our law, if there is a mutual desire, culminating in an arrangement between the parties, no divorce is granted. That is what our law calls 'Collusion'. So, in many cases, men and women go into the witness box and perjure themselves, swearing there is no collusion in order to free themselves from a distasteful bondage. That makes liars of our citizenry and fakes of our laws. And the onus is on the law, not on the people.

"Thirty-five years of court reporting has taught me, above everything else, the need for greater honesty in everyday life. Two lawyers were talking one day during a court intermission:

" 'My client,' the plaintiff's counsel remarked, 'is too honest for his own good.'

" 'Yes, he is,' replied the other counsel, 'he is too stupid to be anything else!' "

• •

WHITE LILAC

BENEATH her window in the breathing night
So sweet with ghostly lilac bloom
I stood and watched across the curtained light
Soft movements in her shadowy room.

I called to her, and bathed in lunar mist,
She leaned across the casement sill;
And I reached up, and secretly we kissed,
And all the sleeping world was still.

It seems, at times, a thousand years ago,
Years grey with life's grim loss and wrack,
But on these nights of June how well I know
A waft of lilac brings it back!

ARTHUR STRINGER

IVORY AND GOLD

Mastodons Go Modern

By ADELAIDE LEITCH

WHEN the tusked, prehistoric mastodons roamed the North American continent, it never crossed their minds that their tusks would one day grace a modern lady's ears. But today, in the Yukon, they do that, in settings of golden nuggets taken from the fabulous Klondike, and tusks-in-your-ears are becoming the vogue in milady's jewellery.

What started originally as a hobby for his own amusement and a source of novel gold jewellery for his friends, developed into a full business for Dick Diment of Dawson City, Yukon Territory, and he and the small staff he now employs are hard pressed to fill the orders of the tourists beginning to come to Dawson City.

From one or two jewellery designs, he now has 135, and he works in gold—both the fine flakes and the nuggets; in brown and white ivory tossed up occasionally by the gold dredges working their way through the Klondike; in Alaska jade imported from across the way, and the Yukon "black diamonds" that are quickly gaining favor.

Avocation

Dick—who becomes righteously indignant if called "Richard" — was born in Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and came to Dawson in 1935 as electrical engineer. Now he is chief operator of the Dawson Electric Light and Power Plant, a subsidiary of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation Ltd. that owns 100 miles of concessions on the Klondike creeks, and some of the power is channeled through his "gold factory" housed in the same building.

He never works in anything less than 10 karat gold and this, under knowing hands, takes the shape of gold dust lockets, tiny ear rings with loose gold dust in the open-face centres, dogwood blossom lapel pins of gold and ivory, delicately worked gold nugget chains, and tie pins made of solid nuggets.

Tiny replicas of dog sleds are designed in wax and cast in gold to decorate cigarette cases and the cribbage boards made from the horns of mountain sheep and moose, and miniature gold "pans" with tiny nuggets still in them become ear rings. For the young miss, tiny golden bear heads, prospecting tools and nuggets sell as charms for her charm bracelet, and for her discriminating older sister, there are exquisite ivory butterflies with solid gold antennae.

Black Diamonds

But Dick Diment insists he's going to divorce his personable wife, Margaret, if she keeps insisting that he put Klondike gold nuggets on cigarette lighters and souvenir spoons and won't give him time to make something "really worth while."

Margaret Diment, who operates the Dawson Artscraft shop uptown, retaliates by pointing out that the tourists *want* the cigarette lighters and souvenir spoons. But Dick's real interest now—and one to which he gives every spare minute—is an exquisite gold and ivory rosary, the beads set with the gleaming black diamonds of the Yukon.

Actually not diamonds at all but tinstone or cassiterite, these stones fall to the bottom with the gold, during mining operations. Only a few points softer than diamonds and composed of 60 per cent tin, 40 per cent iron, they are lovely things when cut and polished, and they are gaining fast in popularity. In beige, brown and black, they are used in gold nugget settings either as brooches or, when matched, as ultra-ultra ear rings.

The cost to the tourist does not come cheap, although the raw materials are found right on the spot.

HEINZ Condensed CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP 57 VARIETIES
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HEINZ Condensed CREAM OF GREEN VEGETABLE SOUP
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WINNERS!

Heinz Soups won the top-rating in 4 recent Taste-Tests among both housewives and dietitians

"Those who know most about the good qualities of soup—prefer Heinz." This statement sums up the findings of four "blindfold" taste-tests in which the preferences of professional dietitians were compared with those of average housewives and their husbands.

In a comparison of Heinz Vegetable Soup with another leading brand, 69 per cent of a mixed gathering of married men and women voted Heinz in first place (without knowing what soups they were tasting), whereas 76 per cent of a group of household science experts—approximately four out of five—overwhelmingly favoured Heinz.

In similar tests of Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup nearly 65 per cent of a group of housewives favoured Heinz, and more than 70 per cent of a number of dietitians placed Heinz definitely first, with such comments as: "No other competes with it."

If you have been buying some other brand of soup for any reason, try one or more of the 16 Heinz Condensed Soups shown on this page. As a prelude to any meal you'll find these 16 starters are all winners. See if your family's judgment agrees with that of the experts.

TRY THIS TASTE-TEST AT HOME

Heat a tin of Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup or Vegetable Soup with a similar variety of any other brand. Serve half-helpings of each and get your family's verdict, when they have tasted the wonderful difference. It probably will be two to one for Heinz.

Tear out this page and keep it as a shopping list. If you have not yet tried all 16 of these delicious, nourishing soups, there is a treat in store for you.

CONCERNING FOOD

Balm for the Exchequer

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

REGARDLESS of the time the pay check is received be it weekly, semi-monthly or monthly there seems to be a tendency in many households to suffer from a slight deficiency in available cash for the groceries as pay-day approaches. There are, of course, exceptions to this situation where charge accounts help ease over the period or the lady in charge of the purse strings is a very smart manager indeed.

Newlyweds have often been advised by the experts to beware of this hazard and all sorts of sound information have been given out on food and money budgeting so that as pay day approaches you are sufficiently solvent to meet any food requirements. From our own personal experience we cannot boast of any such rosy and highly desirable results so we feel that we aren't in any position to give advice.

However, we might suggest that if you can painlessly introduce the more inexpensive dinner dishes once or twice a week consistently, any financial weakness in your management may be passed by unnoticed.

If however the situation arises that you would like to invite one or two friends for dinner on the day before pay-day your resourcefulness is called into action. Actually no apologies are required for serving a dinner which does not conform to the usual standard of soup, roast, vegetables and dessert as long as what you serve is cooked and seasoned to perfection and served with taste and feeling. A great deal depends upon your guests-to-be since it is useless to try to substitute a one-course meal when you feel the situation demands a rather fussy dinner—much better that you should borrow from the piggy bank and take them out to a restaurant.

You probably have one or more specialty dishes which you make rather well, much to your family's delight, and which would be equally appreciated by your friends if you would give them the chance of testing them out. These dishes can easily become part of your repertoire for company meals.

We feel that a simple meal perfectly cooked and served with the right accessories is much more of an achievement than a meal of many dishes indifferently prepared. No matter what is said on the subject of cooking you have to like what you are about to make and be interested in its welfare to the extent of giving it your utmost attention when you are making it, otherwise the results are apt to be poor.

Here is a suggested menu for two dinner guests on the day before pay-day. The menu is simple, using readily available foods, and every item can be prepared early in the day for more leisurely entertaining.

Individual Beefsteak and Kidney Pies
Hot Pickled Beets
Salad Bowl
Homemade Crescent Rolls
Chilled Spiced Figs with Cream,
Vanilla Wafers
or
Fresh Pears and Apples with
Assorted Cheese and Crackers.

It would be just as well to determine beforehand whether or not your guests would appreciate Beefsteak and Kidney Pie although the chances are that it will be very acceptable, as any restaurateur can tell you this pie is one of the most popular dinner dishes.

Here is a recipe for Steak and Kidney Pie which will yield six servings if baked for family style service in one casserole, but we suggest that you make it into four very generous servings in individual ovenware casseroles.

Beefsteak And Kidney Pies

1 lb. beef kidney
1 lb. round steak
2 tablespoons flour
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
4 tablespoons cooking fat
2 cups sliced onions
3 cups hot water

4 tablespoons flour
1/3 cup cold water
1 tablespoon thick condiment sauce
1 teaspoon prepared mustard

Plain Pastry

Cut beef kidneys in half and slice into 1" pieces. Soak in salted water for 30 minutes. Drain thoroughly and dry between pieces of paper towelling. Cut beef into 2" pieces. Mix flour, salt and pepper and combine with the meat. Melt fat in a heavy cooking kettle and brown the meats thoroughly. Add sliced onions and hot water then cover kettle and simmer for about 1½ to 2 hours. Remove meat from kettle and measure meat stock—there should be 2 cups but, if necessary, add hot water to make up this amount. Add mustard, condiment sauce and the flour mixed with cold water to the meat stock and cook stirring constantly until thickened and smooth. Add meats and combine thoroughly with the gravy. Taste for seasonings. Ladle into four individual ovenware casserole dishes and allow to cool while preparing the pastry crust.

Roll pastry ⅛" thick and cut into circles 6" in diameter. (Use canister lid to mark the circle.) Cut slits in pastry circles for steam vents and moisten the rim of the casserole with water. Turn under a small edge on the pastry circles and press firmly with the tines of a fork to the edge of the casserole. This gives your pie a firm top and a finished appearance. Bake in oven 425° F for 20-25 minutes or until the pastry is nicely browned and the meat mixture bubbling.

Slice, quarter, sliver or dice the beets for the Hot Pickled Beets. Pickle them as you usually do but serve them hot with a generous chunk of butter added. The Salad Bowl needs no blueprint for making

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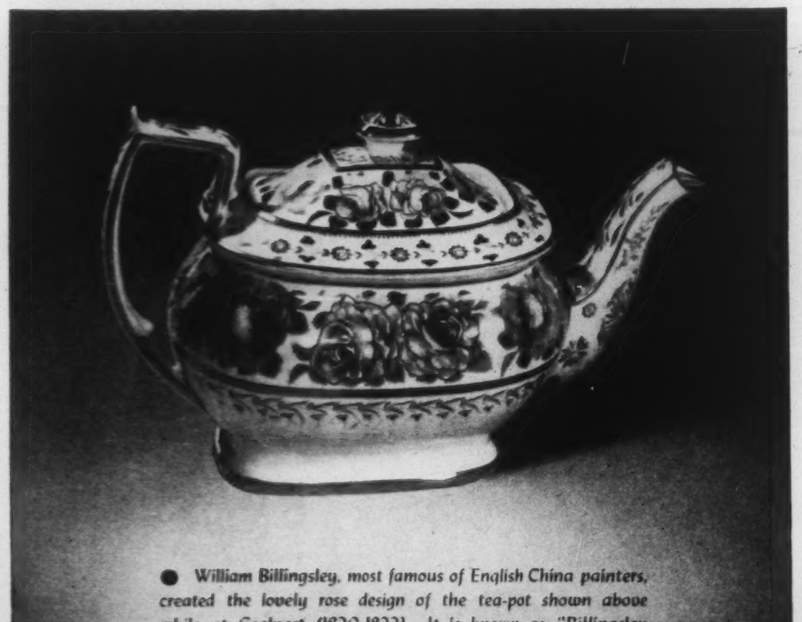

William Billingsley, most famous of English China painters, created the lovely rose design of the tea-pot shown above while at Coalport (1820-1822). It is known as "Billingsley Rose" and is painted on fine feldspar porcelain with leadless glaze. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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rescent Rolls

Scald ½ cup milk and add 2 tsp. gar. Cool to *lukewarm*. Melt 2 sp. shortening and add 1 tsp. salt d allow to cool. Add 1 package of st acting granular yeast or 1 cake mpressed yeast to lukewarm milk. llow to stand the time required on ckage. Mix well and then add the ortening and salt. Add 1 egg beaten d ½ cup cooked mashed or riced otatoes and combine the mixture oroughly. Add 2 cups sifted bread ur and mix until well blended—the xture will be quite stiff. Place in a eased bowl and cover. Store in re- igerator at least two hours. When ady to shape divide chilled dough to thirds. Roll out on a well floured ard each third into a circular shape. ush generously with melted butter. t each round into 8 wedge-shaped eces. Roll each wedge starting at de end and rolling to point. Place greased bake sheet pointside wn. Let them rise in a warm place 5 - 85°F) until light, about 1½ urs. Bake in a moderately hot en 375°F for 15 minutes. Yield: 24.

This is one of the quick type of ast mixtures and requires a minimum amount of effort in mixing and eading with gratifying results.

If you happen to have a can of gs tucked away for a special dessert ake this occasion the reason for sing it. Here are directions for—

piced Figs

1 no. 2-½ can figs
3 tablespoons brown sugar
¼ teaspoon ground ginger
2 sticks of cinnamon

Pour figs and juice into a skillet saucepan which is large enough that all the figs are on the bottom the pan and not piled on top of ch other. Add sugar and spices and ok over low heat slowly, basting equently for about 15 minutes. The rup should be as thick as molasses -cook longer if necessary. Cool figs d then chill covered in the refri- rator. Serve with whipped cream.

HIATUS

Two Frau Schmidts Address: Berlin

By IAN COLVIN

FRAU SCHMIDT, attempting to care for a family in the besieged Western sectors of Berlin, has all the inconveniences that accompany a struggle for freedom. While green vegetables and fruit rot in the market gardens outside the city boundaries and the milk churns have ceased to roll in, she stands in a queue for dehydrated beetroot, for potatoes dried in their jackets, for American dried and tinned milk and Mexican canned beef bought originally for the Ruhr miner.

At home her lights are out from 6 a.m. until after midnight. If she has no gas-ring she has to cook at a neighbor's. Newspapers are plentiful but the radio is dumb owing to the electricity cuts. Her husband can work only two hours a day—when the power-ration is turned on in the morning.

Germans who believe in the Deutsche marks are suffering hardships because there are so few of them. It is whispered that not enough have been printed and that the Allies are down to their reserves. If this is so the Soviet will try to flood the money-market, even at the risk of inflation. Frau Schmidt's share of the 165,000,000 Deutsche marks pumped into the Western sector mean only 10 days' housekeeping money. She is allowed to pay her rent in the overprinted Soviet-zone notes—"roubles" she calls them.

There are stories of the wonderful range of goods the new money will buy in the West, outside the city; of typewriters and sewing-machines, of books and motor-cars and radio sets—all decontrolled. So the Deutsche mark is being hoarded, or bought up by business men.

In other districts of the Western sector butter, Frau Schmidt hears, has dropped from 400 old marks "under the counter" to six Deutsche marks. But Frau Schmidt cannot buy under the counter; there is little enough to buy across it, for the Soviet "squeeze" came at a psychlogically bad moment for the Deutsche mark.

For Frau Schmidt of the West conditions are harsh; even during the worst mid-winter conditions of 1946-47 they were not more stringent: Yet Frau Schmidt does not complain—much.

But there is a second Berlin, under the Red Flag beyond the Brandenburger Gate—a Berlin in which Frau Schmidt's conditions are totally different. Frau Schmidt of the East can buy green vegetables, listen to the radio, iron the clothes, and cook the food. Her children get extra milk—a ration taken away from the children in the West. Her husband can work all day for there are no power cuts. And there is no money trouble, for there are plenty of "roubles" about.

Fool's Paradise

Yet the East of Berlin is really a fool's paradise; its contrast with the West is only part of a crazy pattern. Soviet Radio House, in the British sector, drawing its power through American cables and transmitting over radio masts in the French sector, is one of the inter-Allied oddities of Berlin. It continues to broadcast Communist propaganda within a stone's throw of British military headquarters. Major-General Edwin Herbert would dearly like to throw that stone.

The economic and political future of all Berlin is in the melting pot. Berliners can see no way out of the crazy pattern.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Young Avenue

By CHARLES BRUCE

PRESIDING behind the silver and china in the room fronting on Young Avenue, Gran'mère Caldwell could see it happening, as it had happened thirty years ago. Beyond the subdued blue and red and buff of the oriental, Marcia Raine turned from her conversation with Dennis Caldwell to speak a polite, dutiful sentence to Marian Kennedy. And Bob Ogden, who had posted himself beside the Kennedy girl with an unobtrusive courtesy, strolled away, a faint expression of relief in the set of his shoulders.

"They do it beautifully," she thought. "Perhaps they don't even know they're doing it."

Although, at eighty-two, her hearing was not as acute as it had been, she was sure of the tone, the manner, the effect. Bob Ogden had brought Marian her cup of tea, murmuring politely; had unobtrusively retrieved the spoon the girl had nervously dropped, and quietly procured a replacement. The very unobtrusiveness would have set up an obscure but definite sense of difference. To one of his cousins, or the group they knew, or a new girl who belonged to the same sort of group anywhere, Bob would have said, "Yah, butterfingers" or something similar, casual and mildly impolite.

And Marcia; her talk to Dennis was, of course, half allusion and half silence; a soft chuckle and a sentence partly spoken but perfectly understood through the long perceptions of association and habit: "That curtain-line in the second act—" or, "'Take your knee out of his withers,' he said to her—." Allusive talk of the theatre, the riding club, the yacht squadron, the things Dennis loved and of which Marian Kennedy knew nothing. And then a swift, tinkling, expectant word, in a tone formally friendly, but not a part, definitely not a part, of her flowing conversation with Dennis—"Do you ride, Miss Kennedy?" or, perhaps, in an access of friendliness, "Don't you love sailing, . . . Marian?"

Gran'mère's memory might be suspect; there were times when she ran down the whole list of family females, when she had a request to make of either generation, before hitting the right name: "Sammie . . . Consuela . . . Frances . . . Marcia . . ." There were hours when time was telescoped, when Dennis became his father, Henry; or even his grandfather, Sam; and Sam and Henry were both under sod in Fairview.

But whatever the family might think, she knew that was only absent-mindedness. When you have borne children and lived with them while they grew up through adolescence to child-bearing years of their own, you remember them first by their personalities, their atmosphere, their characteristics, and the name comes to your mind as a label of secondary importance.

"How well they do it," she thought. "As well, at least, as they did it in Henry's time."

SHE studied this Marian Kennedy, the girl from Fiddler's Cove. Someone's secretary, Dennis said. A stenographer, more likely. She wondered where, in the city, such girls lived; a small apartment or boarding house, she supposed. Yes; she was not unlike the one Henry had brought to the house from Stanford thirty years ago. Dark; taller than average; full-breasted, with brown hair thrown back and a straightforward face. Quick to smile, but a little ill at ease now. Gran'mère had noticed first the similarity in her walk; she crossed the room with her knees moving a little high for rhythm, and stood with feet too far apart for grace. Quite self-possessed, and definitely not a hussy. But common.

The touch of self-possession, of independence, was an element to be considered. Outward ill-feeling, the slightest hint of rebuff, would have stiffened that streak, for instance, in Jessie Wilson, a girl from Stamford, thirty years ago. It would have wakened a slow resentment in the mind of Henry. She could see what that would have meant: a wedding in the little church or the living room of a frame house in that particular suburb.

But it had not come to that.

HER daughters had taken care of it. Samuela and Consuela—Mrs. Ogden and Mrs. Raine; they had taken care of it with the exquisite tools of correct politeness, against which Jessie's independence could raise no barrier of decisive resentment, and with which Henry could find no fault. They had merely been themselves, along with the rest of Young Avenue, but with a sort of heightened accent in the presence of Henry's girl. And the gulf of manner, of atmosphere, of social background, had gently widened; a moat too broad to cross.

Instead of the living-room or the small church in Stamford and Jessie Wilson, it had been the Bishop's Chapel at All Saints and Caroline Franklin. They had taken care of it, just as her granddaughters and her second grandson were doing now; Marcia Raine and the young Ogdens.

She glanced again across the familiar room, remembering how they had vetoed Dennis' suggestion that he bring Marian home to a family dinner.

"Oh, I don't think so, Denny," Marcia had said. "It might be a little trying for her, without a workout first. We're a formidable family when we're by ourselves. Much better to let her get the feel of us at tea."

Yes. One of the noted Caldwell teas; Sunday afternoon, and a picked Young Avenue crowd to make the girl uncomfortable, to let her see with her own eyes, and feel with her own senses, the soft intangible wall between herself and Young Avenue and the Caldwells. And no fear, with all these others here, of raising in either Dennis's mind or hers the idea of opposition, or hostility, in the family itself.

NO. It had been no overt opposition that parted Jessie Wilson and Henry Caldwell, thirty years ago. It had simply been the Avenue, double-distilled and carefully administered, at Sunday tea.

"I imagine she simply said the heck with it," Gran'mère thought, lapsing as she sometimes did in her mind into simple modern idiom.

Frances Ogden leaned forward. "Did you say something, dear?"

"No, no," The old lady flushed slightly, wondering whether she had murmured the words aloud, as she sometimes did, now. "No . . . Hello, James."

She directed a sparkling amber stream into James Daley's cup. In a late Edwardian manner, James, with his white moustache and striped trousers, contrived to look more rakish year by year. The sight of him kept her mind on the past. It was an overheard remark of his years ago, she thought, that had first surprised her with the knowledge that it was she who was credited with saving Henry from Jessie Wilson. It had happened in this house, too, at tea. Someone had asked, "What is it, about Henry? He always looks as if his speech and his thoughts were starched for the occasion." It had been James who replied, she thought, or she wouldn't have remembered it so clearly when he presented his teacup. "Poor Hank," he had said—the "Hank" was conscious mockery; few people were less suited to a common, masculine nickname than Henry Caldwell in his middle years—"Poor Hank; he'd have married the girl from Stamford, you know, what was her name? Jessie Wilson . . . if it hadn't been for Ma Mère."

THAT, she supposed, had been the final refinement. It was logical that such an idea should exist, if there had to be a specific reason for what had happened to Henry. But conjecture was wrong. The thing had never come to a point where it was necessary for her to take a hand. Consuela and Samuela and Young Avenue had seen to that.

She noticed Dennis now, leaning toward young Gwen Daley; it was amazing, his resemblance to Henry. The dark smooth hair, the thin cheeks, the hawk nose. But there was a certain hardness Henry had never possessed. Caroline Frankli had brought breeding into the family as well as money. But an edge o resentment ran through Gran'mère' thinking. The pioneer airplane company of Henry's dreams had never happened. The rickety biplane had been sold. As the husband of Caroline he had found time for no othe profession. Well, they were both gone now.

GOODBYES were being said. Peopl were going out. James and Elizabeth Daley; William Sampson; Hedley and Gertrude McKee. Anothe Sunday tea at the Caldwells' comin

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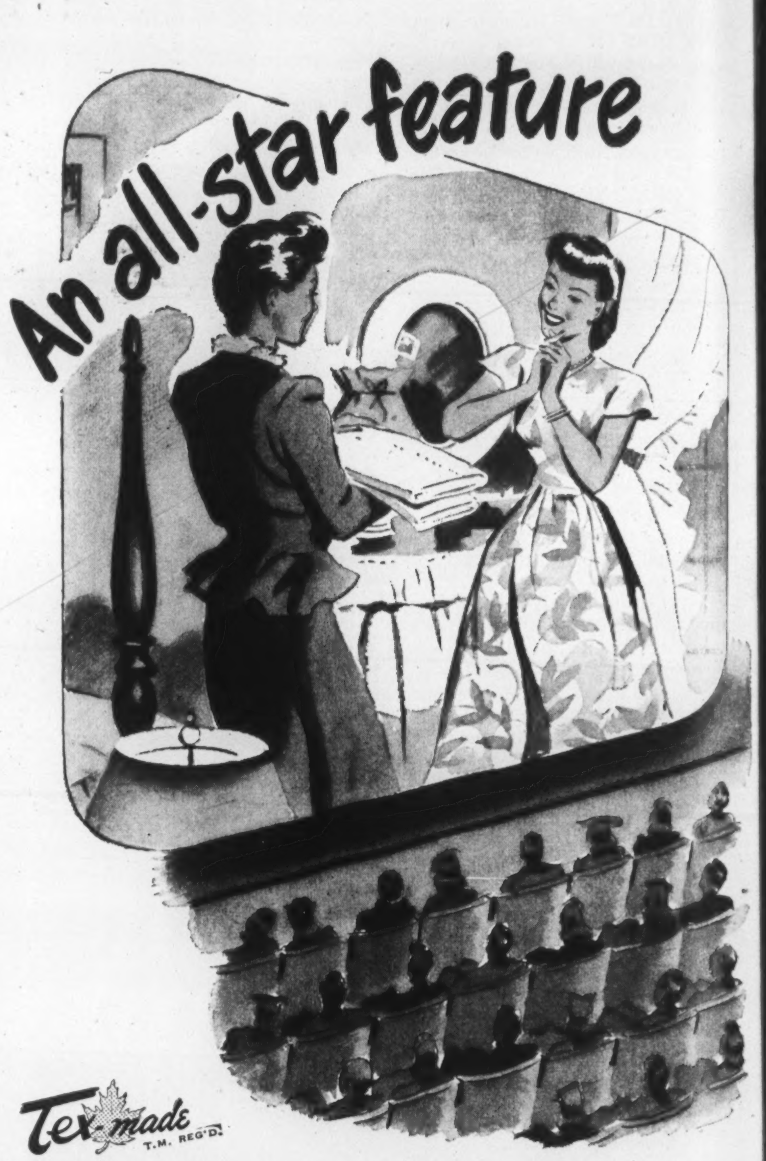

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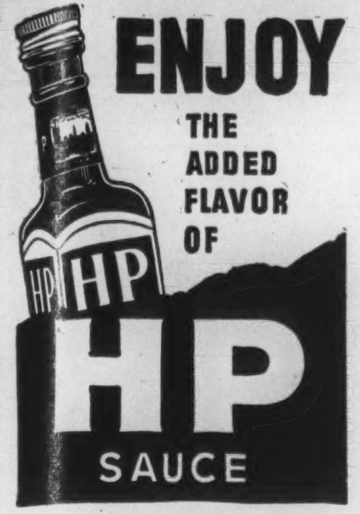

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to a close, in murmured good-byes, and talk at the door, and the low throb of starting motors.

The girls and Bob Ogden were a little knot at the archway leading into the hall. Marian Kennedy had disappeared, to pick up her gloves and bag in the library. Dennis remained in the room, frowning absently out the window at the wide quietness, the ancient elegance, of Young Avenue on a Sunday afternoon.

Gran'mère was tired. She leaned gratefully on her cane as Dennis turned to her. But the urge of a private, secret adventure stirred in her mind; the shiver of conceived experiment, braced with an inner laughter. Pure, venturous whimsy.

She rested a veined and wrinkled hand lightly on Dennis' coatsleeve and looked up at him with the deprecating smile of conventional affection. These were the words of thirty years ago. The words she had never said. She said them now.

"She won't do, you know, Henry. She isn't one of us, and never could be." She spoke kindly, regretfully, and searched for the right note of hardness with which to fix, irrevocably, his decision. "Why the girl's nothing but a money-hunting little chit!"

SHE thought at once that this final sentence was too strong, out of character with Young Avenue. But she felt him start. He was not in a mood perhaps to notice over-acting.

She glanced at his face briefly. The skeleton of a smile was there, evoked perhaps by the use of his father's name, a tolerant amusement that Gran'mère was living in the past again. But it was a vanishing trace; it faded as the mouth and eyes and chin became stubborn.

Gran'mère took the stairs slowly. The last of them were leaving; she could hear the family note come into the voices of Consuela and Sammie, Frances and Marcia, as the guests drained away.

Dennis, she supposed, was leaving too, briefly, to drive Marian Kennedy back to the apartment or the boarding house. She heard Bob Ogden's voice smooth, casual and assured.

"You'll be back for dinner, eh, Denny? We're expecting you at the squadron."

She stopped to rest a moment, one hand on the curving banister, and Dennis' reply was clear to her; equally smooth, equally assured, the casual answer of complete self-possession.

"Sorry, Bob. I'm driving Marian down to the Cove for the evening; we'll be late getting back."

The door closed, and Gran'mère resumed her climb. It was not until she had reached her room at the back of the house, looking out across the railway cut to the harbor, away from Young Avenue, that she permitted herself the reward of a smile. She halted, then, blanced into the tall mirror, and raised a thin hand in mocking salute to the face she saw there.

• •

THE WIND BELL

HELD close by wilderness, a church
Among the silver birch
That Jesuits built and left alone
To form a congregation of its own.
Non-permanent amid eternal trees,
A bell that no one sees,—
On windy nights it swayed and tolled,
And called believers from the cold,
In spring it lisped among the leaves
Like raindrops under eaves.
The furred and feathered creatures
gathered near
In reverence to hear,
And built their houses underneath the
bell
That cried, "all's well"—
A fairy sound, an echo of a rhyme
In unpremeditated chime.
Until the rotting hemp gave way,
Obedient to decay
It fell, a ripened acorn on the ground
Without a sound:
But Jacques Laval who told this tale
to me
Long after Ville Marie
Became a city, swears he heard it
knell,
The Jesuit bell.

ALFRED W. PURDY

Night Signals

By P. B. HUGHES

IN ALL the vastness of the South Atlantic Ocean there was nothing that midnight but the small steamship *Wyncote*, and she moving northwards and west on passage from the Plate to the Cape Verdes for bunkers, carrying grain for Huelva in Spain.

Of the twenty-five souls that made up her ship's company, seven shared the middle watch. Two, in the stokehold, you could hear by the occasional clang of a furnace door or the clatter of a slice. All else was silence. It was the utter silence of familiar sound. When you have heard the shuttle valve smack over, twenty-five to the minute, for eighteen days, you don't hear it any more. Your world is geared to your eight knots. The very roll and pitch of the vessel are lost, for there is no stillness to serve as contrast.

The star Aldebaran played about the forestay, so that the boy at the open wheel had no need to refer to the dimly-lit binnacle. The second mate stood hunched up in the wing of the bridge, while on the forecastle head the lookout dreamed. It was peaceful, and it was a long time ago.

At one o'clock the helmsman struck the small brass bell beside him. From forward, the lookout replied with the ship's bell, the great, deep-throated bell mounted on the windlass, and while the two strokes still reverberated, he made his report to the bridge, his voice blurred by the wind. "Lights are burning bright, sir!"

"Aye, aye!"

Thus goes the little routine of reassurance, old as the sailing of ships.

THE helmsman was first to spot the light that wasn't a star. It was a glimmer that became steady while another appeared below it, and in a strangely short time you could see the running lights of a ship. She was bearing up to pass *Wyncote* close. It was an event. *Wyncote* carried no wireless, and you get out of touch with the great happenings of the world on these long, slow passages. So the second mate shouted to the skipper through the emergency voice pipe, and soon the two of them stood by the morse lantern, waiting.

She was abreast, a blaze of light, swift moving, purposeful, and her lamp flashed and winked while the two officers mumbled the letters to each other and the lad steering tried to catch the signal. There was a tenseness about them all, an urgency, as the last signals and replies spanned the widening gulf between the ships. Then the second mate stepped over and seized the wheel.

"Run aft and shake the Chief. And Mr. Saunders. Captain wants 'em on the bridge."

Soon he was back at the wheel, and the four officers talked together just too far away for his eager ears. At last they broke up, and the quiet routine of night was resumed again.

It was too much for the boy. Wastes of sea rolled between them and the world, and words had been passed in devious ways.

"What'd he say, Mr. Davis, sir?"

"Say? Did ye not hear? Cardiff City's got the Cup. Beat Blackburn, six-three!"

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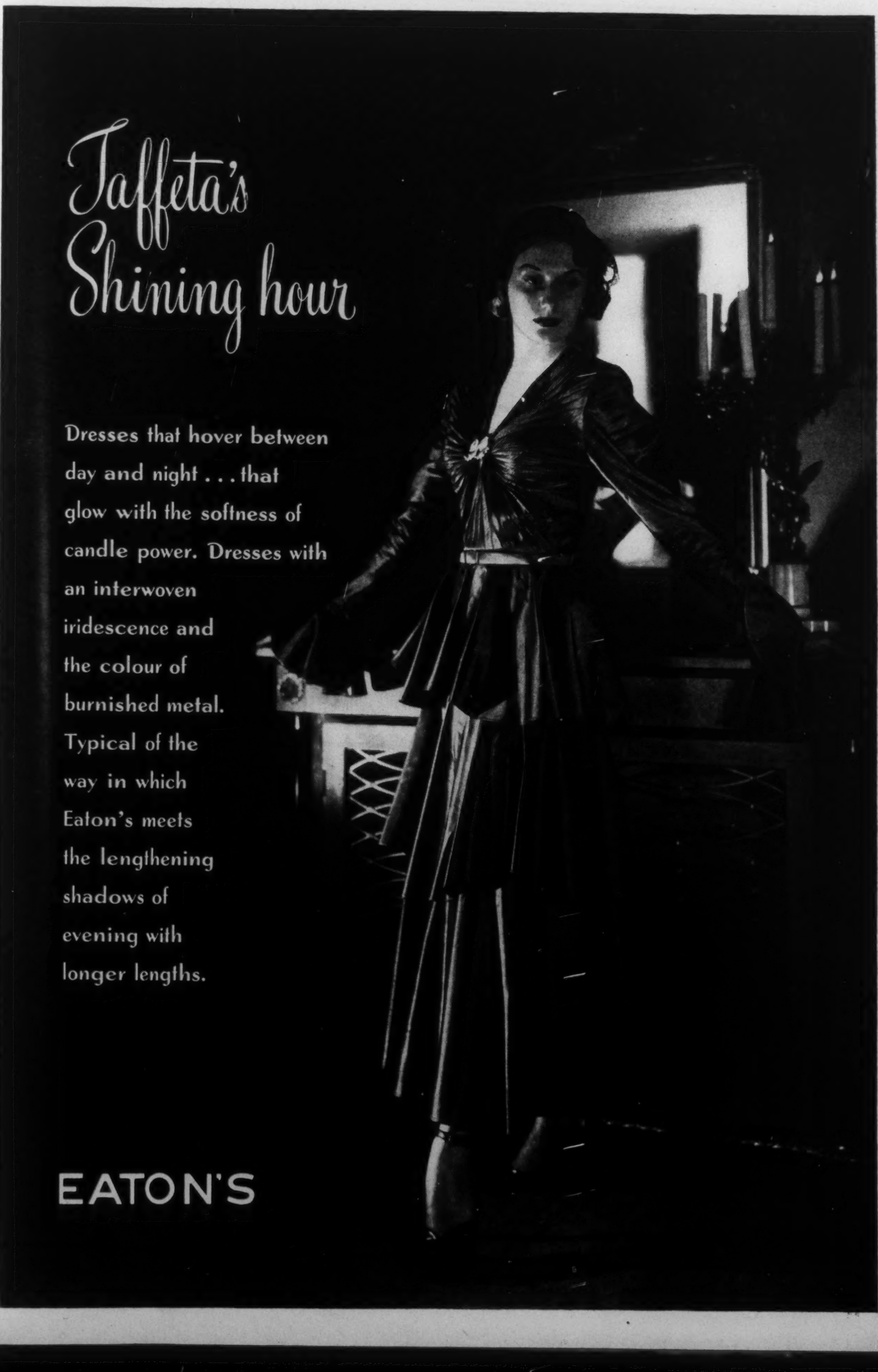
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan



Dresses that hover between day and night . . . that glow with the softness of candle power. Dresses with an interwoven iridescence and the colour of burnished metal. Typical of the way in which Eaton's meets the lengthening shadows of evening with longer lengths.

EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

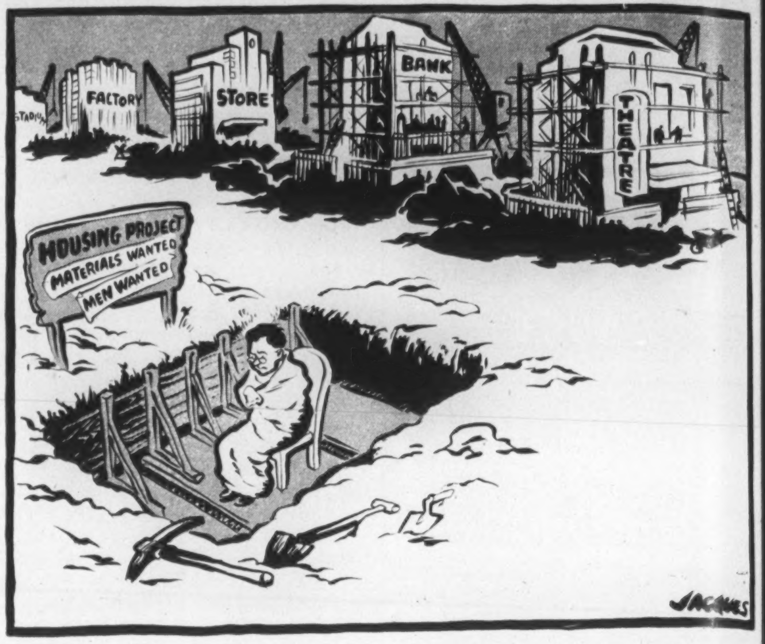
P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 16, 1948 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Provinces Will Build Up Deficits, Raise Taxes When Boom Breaks

By J. A. RHIND

Provinces, like individuals, have high incomes when times are good. Canada's provinces have been spending at high levels because their incomes have been high. What will they do when and if a depression follows the current inflation? Their revenues come in large part from sources that will dry up when hard times come: liquor taxes, gasoline taxes, corporation taxes. Their expenditures, on the other hand, will be driven up when the public clamours for cash relief and public works in depression times.

J. A. Rhind, statistician with the Toronto firm of Mills, Spence and Co., has collected data on provincial finances. He argues that when depression comes the provinces will be forced to look for new sources of revenue and to raise money by deficit financing. He maintains that those provinces which have signed agreements with the Dominion government have financial guarantees for at least five years against drastic falling-off of revenue.



WHEN a depression follows a boom, those who suffer the most are the people who have surrounded themselves with heavy fixed commitments — large mortgages, expensive social facades and the habit of luxury spending. They leave themselves vulnerable to a sudden drop in income. What about the provincial governments? Their incomes have soared with increased personal incomes, corporation profits, inflated liquor profits and other sources of revenue, all of which will come down when the pendulum of the business cycle swings back.

For those interested in provincial credit the question is: how will the provinces be able to withstand a sharp drop in income? Have they become big spenders with heavy fixed commitments and a propensity toward luxury spending? A study of the trend and character of provincial expenditure accounts indicates they have. But let us look at some of the facts and figures.

A comparison of the recent Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure accounts of the nine Canadian provinces with corresponding pre-war figures reveals some facts which should be carefully examined by those interested in provincial financial conditions or the relative values of provincial debenture obligations.

Tables I and II show a comparison of Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for each of the provinces between 1939 and 1947. The increases in both accounts are very large. However, when compared with an approximate 35 per cent increase in the cost-of-living, a 136 per cent increase in the gross national product and a 70 per cent increase in the index of industrial production for Canada during the same period, there is nothing especially surprising about the trend. It is only when one attempts to trace out future patterns of provincial finance that the significance of these figures becomes apparent.

If we accept the premise that present boom conditions are not permanent and that we can expect a downward movement in the pace of business and a resulting decline in the degree of prosperity, what should we expect will be the position of the provinces?

Table III shows the Net Ordinary Revenue for the Province of Ontario for 1939 and 1948. These figures are representative of those of other provinces. Their outstanding feature from our point of view is the fact that of the total 1948 Revenue almost 70 per cent is derived from the volatile sources of corporation tax, gasoline tax and liquor control, all three of which can certainly be expected to decline in sympathy with a slackening of business activity.

Spending 88 Per Cent

What will be the result of this drop in provincial income? According to Tables I and II, the average provincial Ordinary Expenditure has only been about 88 per cent of current revenue—it might appear that some slack may be taken up when incomes drop. However, budget estimates for 1949 indicate a very definite change in the trend of provincial finance. Manitoba's Minister of Finance, Mr. Stewart Garson, says: "the second effect of inflation has been a heavy increase in our costs—for the provinces the honeymoon stage of inflation is over". Recent heavy increases in expenditure are eating up annual surpluses; the available slack or margin between revenues and expenditures previously available to absorb some of the shock of declining revenues is rapidly disappearing. We can expect the provinces to be faced with the same problem as an individual who, after having been accustomed to a comfortable income most of which he has been spending, finds this income suddenly dropping. He must do one or both of two things—reduce his expenditures and/or supplement his revenues.

Can They Reduce Spending?

The most obvious answer would seem to be the reduction of provincial expenditures. However, an examination of the items in Table IV showing comparative Ordinary Expenditures for Ontario, which can be considered representative of the other provinces, indicates that any attempts to reduce most items of expenditure from the levels which they have attained would be a rather difficult and most painful, if not politically impossible, task. An inspection of these items shows that for 1948, 67 per cent of current expenditures were on education, highways, health and interest on the public debt. Substantial cuts on any of these items will not be easily effected and budget figures for 1949 indicate that these expenditures are continuing to expand. Not only will it be difficult to reduce most expenditures but, with a deterioration of business conditions, items, such as direct relief, which amounted to $21 millions in 1934, public works and social welfare must inevitably be increased.

If the answer is not to be found in a reduction of expenditures, then possibly the problem can be met by an increase in revenues. However, present taxation theories and levels are based on the avowed principle of varying taxation rates in direct proportion to the rise and fall in national income. Many taxpayers are tolerating the present high tax levels with a feeling that they are an evil accompaniment of good times. Our investigations show that they may be disappointed. Not only will revenues be difficult to increase because of the special unpopularity of increasing taxes during depressed times, but there will be a tendency for them to drop during such periods since most sources of revenue will fluctuate with the business cycle.

Underwritten By Dominion

Although the Province of Ontario has been taken as an example, its position, along with Quebec's, to some extent differs from the other provinces since it has not come to an agreement with the Dominion government with respect to the leasing of provincial income, corporation and succession duty tax fields. The seven provinces which have reached an agreement with the Dominion receive in return for vacating these tax fields, guaranteed minimum annual subventions. To the extent that a large portion of their revenues are underwritten by a Dominion guaranteed payment, these seven provinces have some form of insurance against falling income.

Ontario and Quebec claim that the provinces who have forfeited their tax fields have placed themselves in a financial strait jacket. In his 1948 budget speech, Ontario's treasurer points to the example of British Columbia's treasurer who, when introducing the new sales tax in his budget speech said, "There is, therefore, no alternative but to consider the only source of revenue capable of yielding sufficient funds, which is still open to us by constitutional right and by the terms of the existing Agreement with the Dominion."

It is not easy to assess the relative positions of these two groups of provinces, especially as little of what has been said and written has been by impartial observers. However, as we are attempting to view the situation in depressed times, the safety factor enjoyed by those provinces who have made an agreement with the Dominion seems to be a stabilizing influence. Of course, it must be remembered that these agreements are only of five-year duration.

With the disappearance of boom conditions, it seems likely that all the provinces, whether or not they have completed a tax agreement with the Dominion government, will find themselves in the rather awkward position of being caught between falling revenues and stable, if not increasing expenditures. There is nothing unusual about this prospect. A similar outlook applies to individuals and corporations although in their case expenditures can usually be reduced with greater facility. The chief danger for the individual, either as a citizen of his province or an investor in provincial bonds, is that the means which will have to be taken by provinces to keep their financial houses in order may come as a rather unpleasant surprise.

When thinking of the future of government finances many of us are inclined to think in terms of a lowering of taxation rates, a decrease in the number of types of taxes and the continuation of annual surpluses. However, in the light of the points which we have emphasized, with the deterioration of business conditions the provinces will have to meet the situation by the maintenance of, if not an increase in the present high taxation levels, by a vigorous search for new sources of revenue and by deficit financing.

Basic Inequality

The financial plight of the provinces, if and when a depression, recession or "levelling off" comes, demonstrates very well a basic difficulty of our federal system. Instead of provincial expenditures remaining at a low level, they have continuously grown since Confederation. As Canada has shifted from the era when the state was considered to be little more than a referee to the era when we demand more and more services and assistance from the state, the provinces have found themselves faced with greater and greater demands for expenditure. Their sources of revenue have not kept pace with this growth in expenditure. The Dominion, possessed of the general taxing power, is obviously in a much better position to meet demands for new expenditure.

The history of provincial finances and the history of Dominion-provincial relations are bound up with this basic inequality of provincial revenues and provincial expenditures. Though seven of the provinces have cushions of Dominion grants all the provinces will see surpluses sharply reduced and growing demands for further expenditure.

TABLE I

Ordinary Revenue, by Provinces

(thousands of dollars)

	1939	1947		Percentage Increase
New Brunswick	$ 8,475	$ 25,574		202
Prince Edward Island	1,765	3,954		124
Quebec	60,836	133,406		119
Nova Scotia	12,297	23,800		94
Saskatchewan	20,959	39,528	(11 months)	89
Alberta	24,270	42,588		75
British Columbia	32,640	56,818		74
Ontario	86,843	142,876		65
Manitoba	16,961	24,019		42
	$265,046	$492,563		86

TABLE II

Ordinary Expenditure, by Provinces

(thousands of dollars)

	1939	1947		Percentage Increase
New Brunswick	$ 9,350	$ 19,227		106
Prince Edward Island	1,920	3,813		99
Quebec	55,948	106,934		91
Saskatchewan	21,342	39,407	(11 months)	85
Nova Scotia	12,491	22,788		82
Ontario	86,520	140,930		63
Alberta	21,243	31,939		50
British Columbia	31,639	46,315		46
Manitoba	16,961	19,737		16
	$257,415	$431,090		67

TABLE III

Net Ordinary Revenue for Ontario

(thousands of dollars)

Years ending March 31st	1939	1948 (10 months actual 2 months estimated)	Change +	
Corporation Taxes	$10,663	$ 50,000	$39,337	
Gasoline Tax	18,504	46,800	28,296	
Liquor Control	11,000	35,300	24,300	
Succession Duties	15,315	17,500	2,185	
Motor Vehicles Licences, Etc.	7,903	13,000	5,097	
Lands and Forests	4,643	10,424	5,781	
Income Tax	6,897	—		6,89
Dominion Subsidy	3,014	3,226	212	
Dept. of Mines	3,095	2,531		56
Miscellaneous	5,809	12,069	6,260	
	$86,843	$190,850		

TABLE IV

Net Ordinary Expenditure for Ontario

(thousands of dollars)

Years ending March 31st	1939	1948 (10 months actual 2 months estimated)	Change +	
Education	$12,645	$ 38,582	$25,937	
Highways	9,089	34,919	25,830	
Health	9,488	20,222	10,734	
Interest on Debt	19,323	17,438		1,88
Public Welfare	8,839	14,000	5,161	
Agriculture	2,143	7,851	5,708	
Lands & Forests	1,232	7,600	5,368	
Sinking Fund & Debt Retirements	1,082	5,499	4,417	
Municipal Affairs	2,941	3,778	837	
Direct Relief	10,175	—		10,1
Miscellaneous	8,563	15,922	7,359	
	$86,520	$165,811		

Ontario's Hydro Campaign Is Sparked By Saunders

By WALLACE HUNT

Robert Saunders, the Ontario Hydro's chairman, has had thrust into his hands more control over the economic life of Ontario than probably any single individual had during the war. His No. 1 problem: how to juggle the hydro's grossly inadequate power resources so as not to throttle an industrial boom of first magnitude in Ontario's "industrial south."

NO-ONE ever would accuse Robert Saunders of running away from anything. But he must have moments these days when he wishes he was back in the relative quiet of the mayor's office in Toronto's city hall, which he occupied for 3½ years. No-one, and least of all Bob Saunders, ever visualized six months ago when he moved into the chairmanship of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, that a job could become quite as hot a potato to handle in so short a time.

Even with Ontario's Liberal papers and certain labor bodies pointing an accusing finger past him at Premier Drew for the current severe power shortage, particularly in the southern part of the province, the new chairman's lot is not a too happy one. The job the new chairman faces this fall in bulldozing every hydro customer into using 10 to 20 per cent less power than normally, at a time when industry faces no let-down in consumer demand for their products, is only the beginning of a situation which probably will grow progressively worse for at least another two years.

ROBERT SAUNDERS

As September closed, 80,000 h.p. of new energy was "tuned" into the hydro's southern and eastern Ontario network from the Stewartville plant near Arnprior. In November, another 26,000 h.p. will be purchased from the Polymer corporation in Sarnia. But this energy will be gobbled up so quickly by new and expanded plants and thousands of new homes which are being occupied this fall, that the commission's existing customers won't even feel it.

These two sources, plus dribblets of purchase power from the American side of the Niagara river and other lesser sources within the province, is all the hydro can look for in the way of new energy for Ontario's industrial south until this and another winter have passed.

While power demand, it is expected, will continue to climb, and sharply too, supply will be at a standstill until the new 480,000 h.p. generating station at Des Joachims, on the Ottawa river, is ready. The first four units, with capacity of 240,000 h.p., are due to be ready in late 1950. the others not for 12 months later. Even if, as the chairman plans, completion dates can be advanced eight months, it will be the late winter of 1949-50 before first energy is available. By then the worst of that winter's crisis will be passed, as demand in the spring and summer normally falls off and the upward swing doesn't begin again until the fall.

Nothing To Spare

The cold fact is, then, that while southern Ontario is expected to continue to want progressively more power, it will have to do with relatively less until well into 1950. And it won't have a kilowatt to spare until 1951.

If there is any blame for this power shortage, none of it can be placed on Bob Saunders, as the seeds of the shortage were sowed long before he ever remotely thought he might someday be hydro's chairman. But one thing is sure, he's bound to bear a big share of the abuse. One consolation might be the extra $4,000 a year he's paid by this new, $15,000 job.

Knowing Bob Saunders as I do, after having spent many days and weeks with him during the past summer in his office and trailing him all over the province learning with him what makes hydro tick, my prediction is that he will win ten friends to every enemy while enforcing power savings measures that give this one man more control over the economic life of Ontario than probably any single individual even during the darkest days of wartime.

Bob Saunders has a genius for making friends that disarms the most belligerent opponent. Well-known as a staunch Conservative, when mayor of Toronto he could get an immediate invitation into the office of almost any cabinet minister at Ottawa while rank and file and even big-wig Liberals waited outside with wonder. A constant visitor to Ottawa again, in his determination to bulldoze through the St. Lawrence power development in the shortest possible time, he makes entrances into the innermost offices with the usual facility, despite the fact he now is an appointee of George Drew.

The chairman sees the St. Lawrence as the answer to Ontario's power needs for many decades to come, because it would supply the province with 1,100,000 h.p. of new energy, over twice as much as at hydro's biggest, the plant at Queenston on the Niagara river. He visualizes it as the key to industrial expansion the like of which Canada seldom if ever has seen. It's too early to know for sure, but it might fit into the major shifts in heavy industry which are anticipated on this continent because of the fast-dwindling supplies of iron ore in the Mesabi range of Minnesota, the continent's main source, and the likelihood that Labrador mines now being developed will replace it.

Bob Saunders was a Toronto city alderman at 31, had been counsel in six murder trials at 36, a city controller at 39 and mayor at 42. He became No. 1 man at the hydro before he was 45. On assuming the post, Hydro News, a monthly bulletin for employees, listed some of his likes: "A busy office and a quiet home; people who call a spade a spade; about 95 per cent of the people he knows; nearly all newspapermen; all ladies over 70; and all children under 15."

Dislikes: "Red tape, four-flushers and inefficiency 100 per cent; people who sneer at politicians and politicians who sneer at people; pseudo big shots; penny-pinchers, unless the pennies belong to the public sitting or doing nothing in any position, unless sleeping." The same issue described him as a man who "treats strangers with bright and genuine interest, friends with boisterous insults, enemies with quiet and dangerous courtesy." It did some counselling too: "If you are honest, never fear him; if you are smart, never underestimate him; if you are wise, never try to fool him."

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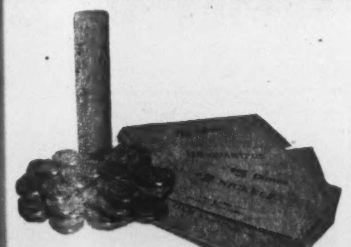

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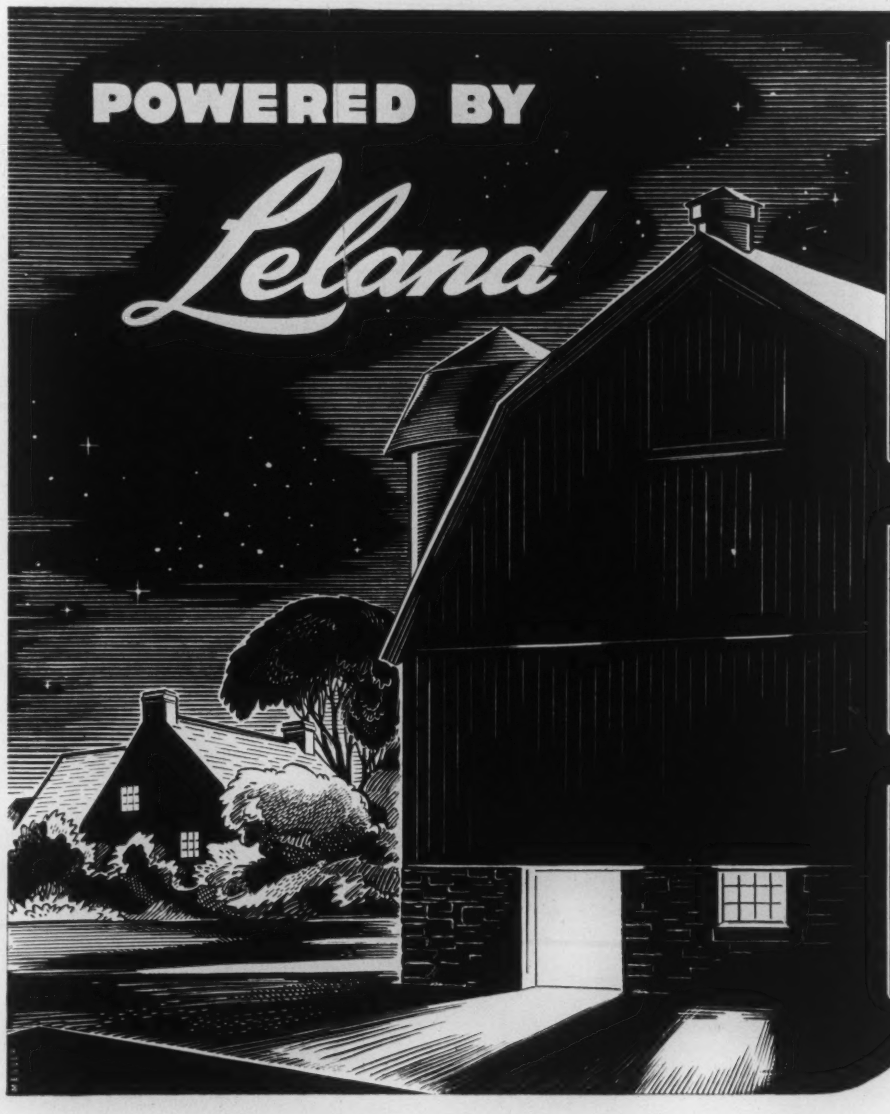

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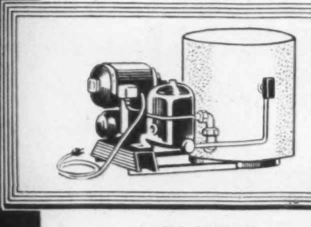

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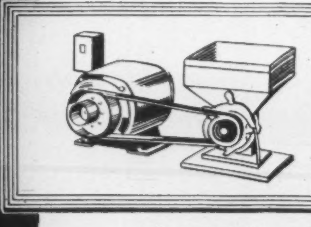

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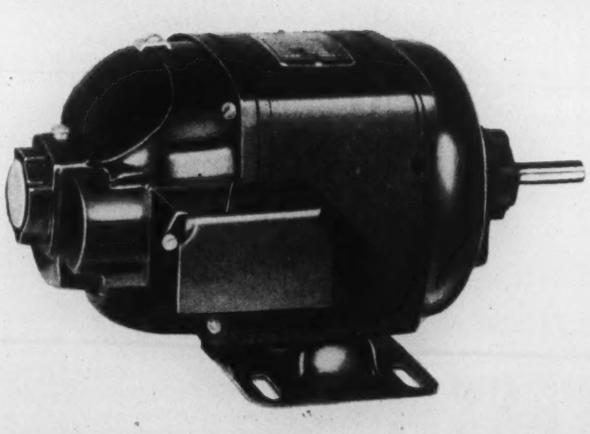

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Donalda Mine In Rouyn Township Expected In Early Production

By JOHN M. GRANT

EXPECTATIONS are that Donalda Mines, Rouyn township, Quebec, will be in production early this month, if the Powell Rouyn mill is ready for the custom handling of the ore on schedule. Underground work has reached a point where an initial production rate of 200 tons daily can be sustained, and as development progresses, can be readily increased to 300 tons per day. The management estimates that under regular operations, the grade of mill feed should be better than $8 per ton. This grade, along with benefits to be secured under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, should permit an operating profit, it is reported.

•

A program of diamond drilling by Denison Nickel Mines to test the favorable zones on Claim G.T. 30 of its Lynn Lake, Manitoba, property has been completed, but detailed results have not yet been reported. A deal has been arranged, subject to final approval of directors, whereby Denison is to acquire operating control of Gan Copper Mines, and to supply finances for a program of exploration, including diamond drilling, on the latter's property in Beauchastel township, northwestern Quebec. As at May 31, 1948, Denison had current assets of $63,507, as against current liabilities of $2,161. No work was carried out during the past year at the property in Denison township, Sudbury Mining Division.

•

A merger of McMarmac Red Lake Gold Mines and Richmac Gold Mines, in the Red Lake area, is proposed due to the fact that at present neith company is considered to be in position, minewise, or financially, continue operations independent and attain early production. The pr posal involves the formation of new 3,000,000 share company and h to be voted on by shareholders both companies. Both present co

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answered the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issue have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

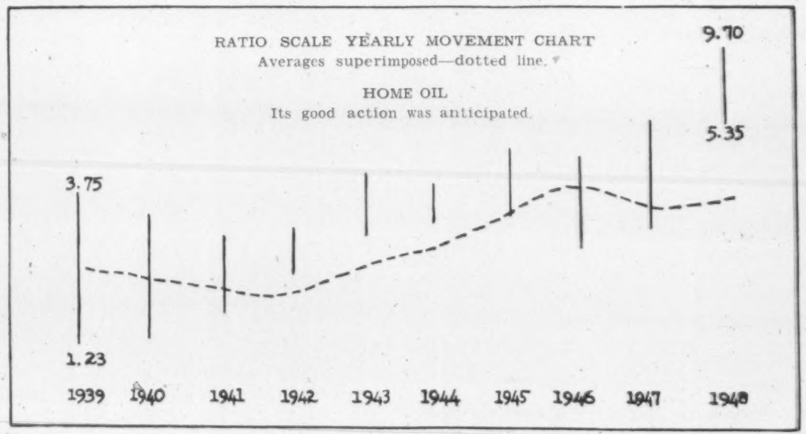
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favourable with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

HOME OIL COMPANY LIMITED

			Averages		Home Oil	
PRICE	$9.25					
YIELD	2.7%	Last 1 month	Down	2.8%	Up	14.3%
INVESTMENT INDEX	211	Last 12 months	Up	2.7%	Up	131.5%
GROUP	"C"	1946-48 range	Down	28.2%	Up	87.2%
RATING	Favorable	1948- range	Up	28.3%	Up	81.3%


RATIO SCALE YEARLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line.
HOME OIL
Its good action was anticipated.

SUMMARY:—When the late Robert Rhea wrote his original article on Relative Velocity he pointed out that a study of stock habits was extremely valuable in the selection of securities to purchase—and to leave alone. Those who have read his "Story of The Averages" know that no financial writer has ever examined stock market movements as minutely as he did. 15 years after his original article, his worthy successor, Perry Greiner, summarised the results of an intensive study in the use of Mr. Rhea's theory. Mr. Greiner states "The ultimate aim of every trader, naturally, is to be able to select stocks that will excel the movement of the averages by as wide a margin as possible—and—there is good reason to believe that the proposed formula, coupled with a broad knowledge of the habits of individual stocks, will offer a formidable means of attaining this objective."

As this is the final analysis in this series it might be stated that all the writer has hoped to do in them is to provide a simple study of the habits of some of the more active Canadian stocks. Any reader, if he has patience, can make his own studies; a series of three articles in SATURDAY NIGHT were prepared by the writer to explain them and were published a couple of years ago. A reprint of them—"Common Sense About Common Stocks"—is available and may be obtained by writing to the author—Box 354, Chatham, Ontario.

Home Oil has previously been mentioned as a speculation that was rated above average. Recent developments in the Alberta oil fields have attracted investor attention to those companies having acreage in that area, and Home Oil movements were portrayed in this series about six months ago to show its definite speculative appeal. It continues to be rated as a Speculation with above average possibilities, but its movements will likely be wide, and hard on all but the seasoned trader.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

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Mortgage Corporation
Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $80,000,000

PENMANS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1948.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 1st day of October, 1948.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of October, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
September 24, 1948.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 23

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per shar has been declared for the quarte ending 30th October, 1948, payable a the Head Office and Branches on an after Monday, the 1st day of Novembe next, to shareholders of record of 30t September, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

I. K. JOHNSTON,
General Manage

Toronto, 8th September, 194

DAVIS LEATHER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company payable December 1, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 1, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable December 1, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 1, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

DOUGLAS J. HUTCHINGS,
Secretary-Treasurer
and General Manager.

Newmarket, Ontario,
October 6, 1948.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

Notice is hereby given that a semi-annual idend of 25 cents per share in Canadian rrency has been declared and that such idend will be payable on or after November th, 1948.

The said dividend in respect of shares rep-sented by any Bearer Share Warrant of the mpany of the 1929 issue will be paid upon esentation and delivery of Coupon No. 70 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto, Canada

The said dividend in respect of shares repre-ted by Registered Certificates of the 1929 ue will be paid by cheque mailed from the fices of the Company on November 18th, 48, to Shareholders of record at the close business on October 22nd, 1948.

Shareholders resident in the United States e advised that a credit for the 15% Canadian x withheld at source or deducted upon pay-nt of coupons is allowable against the tax wn on their United States Federal Income x return. In order to claim such credit the ited States tax authorities require evidence the deduction of said tax, for which purpose nership Certificates (Form No. 601) must completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing e coupons will endorse both copies with a rtificate relative to the deduction and pay-ent of the tax and return one Certificate to e shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not avail-le at local United States banks, they can be cured from the Company's office or the Royal nk of Canada, Toronto.

Subject to the Regulations of the Custodian Enemy Property, non-residents of Canada y convert this Canadian dollar dividend into ited States Currency, or such other foreign rrencies as are permitted by the general regu-tions of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Con-ol Board, at the official Canadian Foreign change Control rates prevailing on the date presentation. Such conversion can be effect- only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a nadian branch of any Canadian chartered nk. The Agency of the Royal Bank of Canada, William Street, New York City, is prepared accept dividend cheques or coupons for llection through an Authorized Dealer and nversion into any permitted foreign currency.

By order of the Board.

C. H. MULLINGER,
Secretary.

University Avenue, Toronto 2, Canada.
14th October, 1948.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared on the no par value common stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, payable December 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 15th, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.
Secretary.

FIRE LOSSES ON INCREASE!

SPUN ROCK WOOL HEAT COLD SOUND INSULATION

This does not so much concern modern homes, as so many are wrapped in that Made-in-Canada SPUN ROCK WOOL. With those hollow walls filled with these non-settling fire-proof fibres, spread of fire is prevented. Roof fires are confined to the roof, as it will not burn through the thick layer of wool covering the ceiling. And, Oh Boy! what a nice comfortable home to come home to the year 'round.

PUN ROCK WOOLS LIMITED
HOROLD ONTARIO

Represented by

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96 Vine Avenue, Toronto 9

ASBESTOS LIMITED,
1192 Beaudry St., Montreal

SHANAHAN'S LIMITED,
Vancouver, B.C.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

No Real Liquidation

BY HARUSPEX

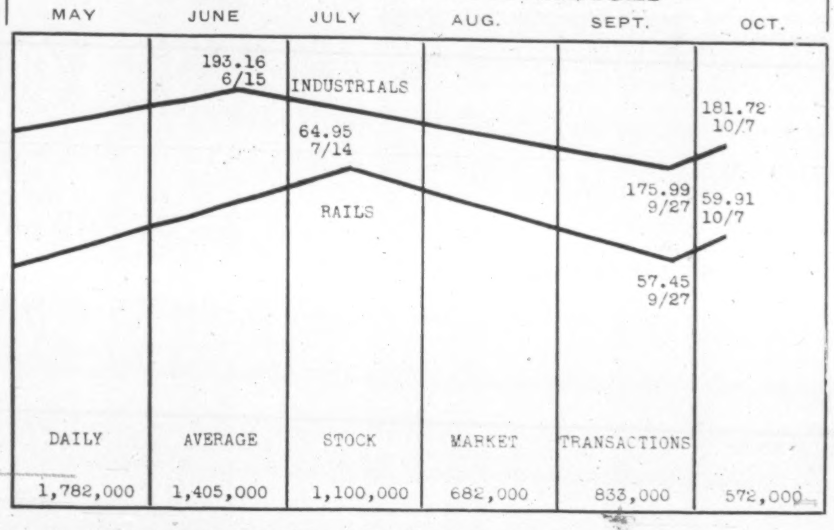
THE LONG-TERM MARKET NEW YORK AND CANADIAN TREND: Primary or long term trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949.

Intermediate or short term trend downward since the June/July peaks.

Despite the stock market rally of this and last week, evidence is not yet present that the secondary decline from the June-July tops has run its full course. So far, at 175.99, the industrial average has touched the 175 level mentioned herein as a normal maximum objective when the decline first started. In view of the protracted nature of the decline, and the news background, we have more recently noted, however, that the decline, in its entirety, could and may exceed the normal limit without upsetting technical precedent. An outstanding feature of the decline, however, has been the absence of heavy trading. This means that real liquidation, despite the foreign news, has failed to develop: another evidence that the current move, even though it cannot yet be classified as over, is of a secondary or corrective nature rather than the commencement of renewed major decline.

In due course, the minor rally now under way will end. Then will come the test as to whether the decline from June-July has ended. We shall discuss this as the movement unfolds. Meanwhile, we continue to regard selected stocks as in a broad accumulation area and for those willing to look on the war risk as negligible would use present weakness to complete stock acquisitions.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



panies would receive 976,668 of the new shares. Richmac turns over approximately $160,000 in cash and liquid assets, while McMarmac has mining and milling plants, the latter 75 to 100 ton capacity. A crosscut of 2,100 feet will be driven on the 750-foot level from the McMarmac workings to the known orebody on the Richmac property.

•

A diamond drilling program is being arranged for the Cody township property of Paymaster Consolidated Mines. The property which consists of 920 acres adjoins the Hoyle holdings. Some surface work has been done and a magnetometer survey completed. E. H. Walker, Paymaster president, states that exploration of the possibilities long had been contemplated, but these had been held up because of conditions due to the late war.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

TRINIDAD Leaseholds (Canada) Ltd., Port Credit, British-owned refiners and distributors of "Regent" gasoline from Trinidad petroleum have acquired Argo Petroleum Ltd., a distributor and retailer of petroleum products throughout Ontario since 1938. The wider distribution of the Empire products of the Port Credit company resulting from its purchase of the Argo company will benefit Canada by conserving much-needed United States funds.

The Port Credit company will continue to supply the Argo dealers and customers and will continue to use the Argo marine storage facilities at Whitby.

•

CONSEQUENT on the recent appointment of R. Keith Jopson, O.B.E., as Senior United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Canada, the following changes in the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner Service have now been announced: James Paterson, who has been serving as Trade Commissioner in Toronto since August 1945, has been appointed Grade I Trade Commissioner in Montreal; Harry Oldham, who for the past three years has served as United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Vancouver, has been promoted Grade I Trade Commissioner and appointed to Toronto. Mr. Jopson also announces the strengthening of the Ottawa and Montreal posts by the appointment, at each, of an additional Trade Commissioner. Maurice R. Garner has joined the Ottawa office in that capacity, while F. I. Lamb has taken up his duties at Montreal. These are the first overseas appointments of the officials mentioned, but both previously served on the headquarters staff of the Board of Trade in London.

•

IN THE form of a report to its employees, to whom it is dedicated, International Paper Company has published an anniversary volume depicting the company after fifty years. The operations of the Canadian company are given a prominent place. There are pictures of many of the mills, including the largest newsprint mill in the world, at Three Rivers, Quebec. Prominence is also given to the company's pioneer work in the specialized field of dissolving pulp used for rayon, plastics, and allied products.

The book is lavishly produced, with excellent photographs, charts and maps. The company has suceeeded in producing a very fine example of the printer's and paper maker's art to mark their half century.

For More Power

To provide a substantial portion of the funds required for its large development program The Shawinigan Water and Power Company is issuing a new series of bonds. We offer as principals:

New Issue

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company

3½% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bonds, Series "P"

Due October 1st, 1973

Denominations: $500 and $1,000

Price: 99.50 and interest, to yield 3.53%

These Bonds constitute the senior security of one of the largest producers and distributors of hydro-electric energy in the world.

A Prospectus will be furnished gladly upon request.
Mail or telephone orders receive prompt attention,

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Limited

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Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

An Enterprise of

National Importance

Metals — chemicals — pulp and paper — these are typical of the mighty industries which have been drawn to the area served by "Shawinigan" by the magnet of plentiful, dependable power. And industries mean new population, houses, stores, trade — all the elements of a nation's growth. That is the basic soundness of hydro-electric enterprises. Their securities therefore are properly regarded as among the safest and most attractive investments available.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company, one of the largest producers of hydro-electric power in the world, is now carrying out a program of capital expansion which will greatly increase productive capacity and earning power.

For attractive yield and security of principal, we recommend Shawinigan Water & Power bonds for investment.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

We offer as principals

SHAWINIGAN WATER
& POWER COMPANY
3½% First Mortgage and
Collateral Trust Bonds
Due 1 October, 1973
PRICE: 99.50 and interest

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ABOUT INSURANCE

In Case Of Doubt Court Usually Gives Claimant The Benefit

By GEORGE GILBERT

In adjudicating in cases of claims under insurance policies, courts as a rule will resolve any doubt or ambiguity in wording in favor of the claimant. The extent to which they will sometimes go in this direction is illustrated by the cases dealt with in this article.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN legal doctrine that ambiguous provisions of a policy contract are to be interpreted strictly against the insurer and that where there is any doubt the benefit is to be given the policyholder or his representative. The extent to which a court will sometimes go in applying the doctrine was shown in a recent case across the line which was taken to the Supreme Court of Ohio for determination.

Suit was brought by the father to recover as beneficiary under a policy issued by a prominent life company in the sum of $1,000 on the life of his son. It appeared that in the application for the policy, Nov. 14, 1940, the insured denied that he had ever made any aircraft ascensions or that he contemplated making any such ascensions. But in an aviation questionnaire later submitted to him, which he answered and signed on Dec. 10, 1940, he stated that he had made two trips in an aircraft; that they were for pleasure; that he had taken a civilian air reserve club examination but failed to pass; that he neither owned nor contemplated owning a plane, nor was he a member of any aviation school or club; and that he had no intention of joining such an organization, and further that he was not in military service.

Aviation Hazard

To the policy, which was issued about six days after the aviation questionnaire was executed, there was attached an endorsement which provided that "on account of the aviation hazard of the insured this policy is issued with the following amendments: Death as a result directly or indirectly of service, travel or flight in any or on any species of aircraft, except as a fare-paying passenger in a licensed plane operating on a regular schedule with a licensed pilot over established air lines, is a risk not assumed under this policy. . . ."

Although the policy contained a provision for double indemnity for accidental death, it was provided that death from any of the following causes was a risk not assumed under the accidental death benefit provision: ". . . . being or having been in, on, or about any species of aircraft; war, riot or insurrection or any act incident thereto. . . ." The insured became a member of the United States Naval reserve about a year and a half after the issuance of the policy and was assigned to the Navy Air Corps.

At the trial of the action judgment was given in favor of the claimant beneficiary, and this judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The insurance company appealed to the Supreme Court of Ohio which, in upholding the decision of the lower courts in favor of the beneficiary, pointed out that the specific exclusion of war risk in the double indemnity provision of the policy emphasized the failure of the company to mention war in the other provisions, and that the opening phrase of the endorsement did not employ the broad general language "on account of aviation hazard," but instead the reference was merely to the aviation hazard "of the insured," which at that time was civilian.

Faulty Drafting

It was held that since the company in drafting the endorsement failed to mention war risk, which was elsewhere named specifically, the resultant doubt must be resolved in favor of the insured. In this case the principle of interpretation of what were termed ambiguous provisions was carried to the extent of holding that the company had in fact covered the risk of death in military aviation, although it did not cover the lesser risk of civil aviation. (76 North Eastern, 2d. 284)

In another case action was taken by a life insurance company, seeking rescission of a policy issued by it on the life of the husband, deceased, of the claimant beneficiary, on the ground of fraudulent misrepresentations in the application for the policy. While the claimant admitted that the insured signed the application attached to the policy, she alleged that the insured acted in good faith and wholly without knowledge of any physical infirmities or disease referred to in the petition of the insurance company.

At the trial it was shown that the application, which was signed by the insured and dated June 9, 1943, contained the statement that the applicant last consulted a physician in 1941; that the name of the physician was J. T. Riley, and the illness sciatic rheumatism, and that he was in bed three days. The application contained a denial that the applicant had ever consulted such physician at any other time and also a denial that he had ever suffered any disease of the heart.

A written statement of Dr. Riley submitted with the beneficiary's proof of loss showed that he was first consulted by the insured in Dec., 1941; that the immediate cause of death of insured on Sept. 20, 1944, was coronary occlusion; and that the insured had been suffering from that disease for about two and one-half years. Contributory causes of death were given as hypertension and arterio sclerosis, and duration about five years.

Condition Not Disclosed

Dr. Riley testified at the trial that he treated the insured for coronary occlusion in Jan., 1942; that he told the parties he was treating the insured for neuritis and influenza and did not mention a heart or arterial condition; that he gave medication without explaining its purpose; and that his only instruction was that the patient stay in bed and not over-eat.

From the judgment of the trial court in favor of the claimant beneficiary, the insurance company appealed to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, which held that where statements made in an application for insurance are representations as distinguished from warranties, in order for misrepresentations made in such applications to avail the insurance company as a defence, it must show that the statements were not only not true but that they were wilfully false, fraudulent, misleading and made in bad faith.

It was held that the evidence supported the finding that the statements that the insured had never suffered from disease of the heart or arteries were made in good faith without knowledge of the applicant's true condition, and that his untrue statement as to when he last consulted a physician was made inadvertently and not in bad faith. Jud ment in favor of claimant beneficia affirmed. (187 Pacific 2d. 242)

Under the Uniform Life Insuran Act, which is in force in all the pro inces of Canada, except Quebec, th applicant for a policy and the perso whose life is insured must each di close to the insurer every fact *with his knowledge* which is material the contract, and a failure to disclo or misrepresentation of any such fa renders the contract voidable at th instance of the insurer. The wor "within his knowledge" are not to overlooked as they limit the power void the policy to the non-disclosu or misrepresentation of materi facts within the knowledge of th applicant or the person whose life insured.

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1792 1948

BILLS OF LADING PROTECTION IS LIMITED

MOST firms that ship goods eventually learn that the protection against loss afforded by a Bill of Lading is limited. It does not reimburse for losses resulting from "Acts of God" such as floods, washouts or fire caused by lightning.

Frequently a Bill of Lading does not even cover the full value of the goods; nor does it always protect against loss once goods are warehoused en route.

To protect themselves against such losses many firms now insure their shipments by Special Policies issued by the "North America" Companies. These policies may cover specific perils or be on an "all-risk" basis.

The "North America" Companies maintain an advisory service to assist policyholders in improving shipping packages or containers. Such improvements reduce both losses and premiums.

Your Insurance Agent or Broker will get you particulars of these Special Policies and of "North America" Companies' advisory service.

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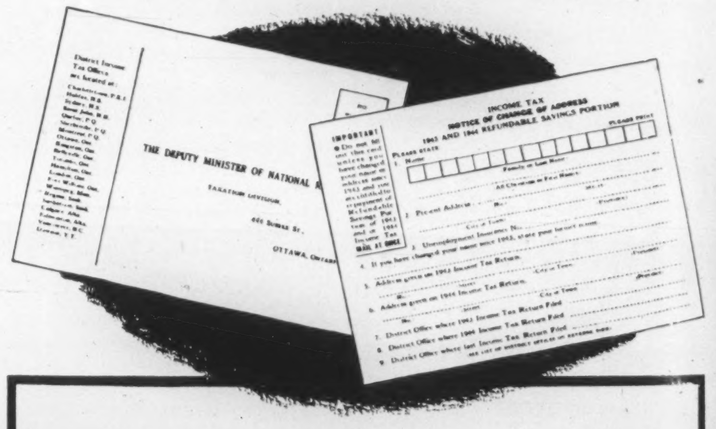
THE ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

HAVE YOU MOVED OR CHANGED YOUR NAME SINCE 1943?

...if so fill out this card before October 31st


INCOME TAX
NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS
1943 AND 1944 REFUNDABLE SAVINGS PORTION
THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL R
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Refundable Savings cheques for 1943 and 1944 will be mailed by March 31st, 1949.

Make sure that yours arrives safely by following these instructions.

1. If your name *and* address are the same as in 1943 DO NOT MAIL an address card . . . your cheque will reach you in March.
2. If you have changed your name *or* address since 1943 go to your Post Office, obtain a special "Change of Address" card, fill it out and mail it AT ONCE.
3. Even if you mailed an address card last year, you should complete one this year if your name *or* address has changed since 1943.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE
Taxation Division Ottawa
Hon. J. J. McCann, M.D.
Minister of National Revenue

Solution To Trade Problem Is Stronger Sterling

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Both the countries of western Europe and the countries that wish to trade from overseas with the sterling area—Canada, for example, are dependent for a real revival of world trade upon the reestablishment of sterling as a freely convertible currency.

Mr. Marston outlines the particular difficulties facing the non-sterling European countries, the problems of Canada, and the problems of Commonwealth countries in the sterling area. He suggests that there is no way out except the strengthening of the U.K. financial position.

London.

IT IS a matter of well-remembered history that between July 15 and August 20, 1947, sterling suffered one of its worst crises. In conformity with the terms of the Washington Agreement, it had been made convertible (within certain limits) one year after that Agreement took effect.

All necessary precautions had been taken—so the British Treasury said—to ensure that conversion into other currencies should impose no serious strain; yet the loss of gold and dollars was so heavy that it was necessary technically to default on a major commitment of the agreement with America in order to avoid utter catastrophe.

This experience has naturally been uppermost in the minds of the British Treasury in the negotiations with the other European powers represented on the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, and it must have been near the surface of Sir Stafford Cripps's mind while he was negotiating with the Canadian government recently in Ottawa. Both Europe and Canada wanted their sterling convertible; but Britain is in no state to undertake another such venture. Europe wants its sterling grants of Marshall aid and its released sterling balances made available in other European currencies so that it can purchase more freely among its constituent parts.

Canada wants its sterling convertible into U.S. dollars so that it can maintain, approximately, the old pattern of trade, whereby a large proportion of its exports went to the sterling area and a large proportion of its imports came from the dollar area, sterling accruing in the one case and being expended, after exchange, in the other.

There is a significant difference of emphasis between the sterling problem in the cases of Europe and—as an extreme example—Canada. In the case of Europe it is the recipient of sterling who is particularly anxious that it shall be expendable over a wide area; whereas Britain stands only to lose precious gold (mainly through Belgium) under such an arrangement. In the case of Canada the holder of sterling needs convertibility so that dollar purchases can be maintained; but Britain is also vitally interested, because if Canada cannot use sterling outside the sterling area she cannot continue to export to the sterling area on the former scale.

The joint statement on the Ottawa negotiations did not attempt to conceal the fact that a compromise was the best that the negotiating powers could arrange. It spoke of "the efforts which would be required on both sides to help to narrow to manageable proportions the gap in the exchanges between the two countries", and of "some readjustment of United Kingdom import programs". There was a frank, if tacit, admission that no attempt could be made to restore the pre-war method of financing the two countries' trade on a multilateral basis.

For the present, Canada is able to obtain some dollars for exports to Britain and other European countries, because Marshall dollars are not spent exclusively in the United States but are available also for "offshore" use. Problems such as this become fully burdensome only when Marshall aid is ended—which may, of course, be as soon as next year. Where, then, will sterling stand?

Indiscriminate Economy

It is unfortunate but inevitable that economy of dollars has in the present straitened circumstances to be more or less indiscriminate. To the extent that the war has made western Europe abnormally dependent on imports from North and South America, a move to substitute imports from other sources is a move towards normality. But when it comes to buying wheat, bacon and cheese, metals, wood products, etc., from other sources than Canada, although Canada was the leading supplier of some of these goods in normal times, the dollar scarcity distorts trade.

What is already visibly happening in this case and is liable to happen on a more moderate scale in other cases is a reorganization of trade on a bilateral instead of a multilateral basis. It means that Canada, say, will have to buy as much as possible from Britain to economize non-sterling currencies, while Britain will have to buy as little as possible from Canada to economize dollars; so that, it is hoped, the trade will be brought roughly into equilibrium. It means that Canada will have to divert exports to the U.S.A. to pay for imports which have still to be bought from the neighboring country.

This situation must be studied very carefully: not only because it means in effect that Canada, outside the sterling area, is being inadvertently squeezed out of the Commonwealth trading area, but also because it emphasizes the importance to Britain of a strong free currency as a buying medium. Mostly, we hear of the convertibility problem from the other angle—the sterling holder's angle. Here is a clear case where Britain may be ultimately the greatest loser. For markets (which America tends to lose by the inconvertibility of sterling) are only a means to gain supplies (which Britain and the other sterling countries lose if they cannot offer free currency for what they buy).

To indicate the problem is not to solve it. Indeed, there is no evident solution, other than the internal recovery of the sterling area, primarily Britain, to a condition where the sterling currency can face the world without flinching.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

SMALL AND BIG BUSINESS—J. Steindl—Copp Clark—$2.50.

This monograph by a research worker at the Oxford Institute of Statistics draws together a great deal of useful material on the effect of company size on profits and efficiency. It is addressed primarily to the academic economist, but there are many important portions the executive will find of value. Most of the statistical material is American: there is a very important chapter using already published American figures on "Some Evidence of Concentration" which attempts to find out the facts behind the accusation that business is getting bigger and bigger. The major chapter outlines the factors that make for the continued existence of small firms. Mr. Steindl has performed a very useful service in compressing into sixty-six pages so much that is relevant to corporation size. Anyone faced with the problem of whether or not to expand operations and plant size will find much of use here.

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FOUNDED 1710
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Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

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NOTICE

is hereby given that the China Fire Insurance Company Limited having ceased to carry on business in Canada, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada, in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, which is registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 29th day of November, 1948, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the 29th day of November, 1948.

Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 13th day of August, 1948.

COLIN E. SWORD
Chief Agent for Canada

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

SERVICE SAVING SECURITY

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NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY
R. H. CAMPION 68 Yonge St., Toronto 1 MANAGER FOR CANADA

On the Subject of Common Sense

It is common sense that reduction in fire losses will benefit all purchasers of insurance. This Company, therefore, through its field representatives, fully qualified, will make a non-technical inspection of any properties and give a report covering safeguards that can be made against common hazards. Request this service through your Agent.

Agents from Coast to Coast and in Newfoundland

How will traffic problems be solved *tomorrow*?

BROADER, safer highways — a vital aid to progress today — will be needed even more urgently in the future.

Each year there will be more goods to bring to the nation's markets . . . more materials to haul for expanding industries . . . more people travelling between growing towns and cities . . . and, probably, a larger number of tourists.

To handle this increased traffic Canada will have more of these modern highways — built with the aid of *life insurance dollars*. For, on behalf of policyholders, life insurance companies invest large sums in provincial bonds which finance new road construction.

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L-588

Lambeth's Unsettled Questions

(*Continued from Page* 11)

think that it would have involved a breach of principle.

I regret, too, that the request for the Ordination of Women was refused. While it cannot be said that the door was banged in their faces, there was certainly no encouragement given for an early change of policy. Let it be admitted that our Anglican system does not easily lend itself to such Ordinations. Let it be admitted, too, that here in Canada (the demand is much more definite in England) the number of those who might be seeking Ordination is infinitesimal. It is the principle that matters. Can the fact of sex alone be a sufficient and just disqualification for holding back from official promotion and responsibility half of the membership of the Church? At a time when "equal rights" are being claimed and given all along the line, it seems to be most unfortunate that the Church of England should adhere to a policy of discrimination.

I am sorry, too, that some notice was not taken of the increasing demand for some change of policy with regard to the Creeds and their recitation. Some time ago a commission was appointed by the two Archbishops of England to consider and report with regard to "Doctrine in the Church of England." Their report was issued in 1938, and showed that there were grave differences of opinion on the highest levels with regard to some of the clauses of the Creeds. Does it not stand to reason that Creeds drawn up more than fifteen hundred years ago cannot without casuistry express the science and the scholarship of the twentieth century? "A state without the means of change is without the means of its conservation" said Edmund Burke. The words are equally true with regard to a Church. What change of method might be adopted I cannot discuss. It is a difficult problem. But that there is a problem, and one recognized by some of the Bishops themselves, is shown by the fact that, in a small Penguin book published during the war entitled "The Gospel for Tomorrow", Dr. Hunkin, the present Bishop of Truro, suggested, and gave the wording for a simpler and much shorter Creed. A straw shows which way the wind blows, and there have been many such straws of late.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

(*Continued from Page* 8)

ment. Long-range American military plans will seek to develop the Army's fighting force to 18 divisions, the U.S. Air Force to 70 fighting groups, and the U.S. Navy air arm to 14,500 planes.

The present U.S. Army strength is 608,000 men, a puny force alongside of the vast human war potential attributed to the Soviet and her stooges. This disparity is probably why there is such unanimity among top American political leaders to lend the great American industrial potential once more to guard against another totalitarian threat.

Evidence of this bipartisan unity of thinking is the submission by Republican Senator Chan Gurney of South Dakota, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, of his plan for a military alliance between the U. S. and the rest of the non-communist world, including Greece and Spain.

The new Congress will have to make a crucial decision on one aspect of the U. S.-Canada-Western Europe program: whether the U. S. will commit herself to go to war if Western Europe is attacked.

Military planners are still undecided as to how they should broach their massive joint military measure to the new Congress. They may find it expedient to offer it piecemeal, rather than as one gigantic project.

Continuing "crisis" relations with Russia is expected to be the factor that will induce Congress to act favorably on the military program, whether Republicans or Democrats are in power. Only international urgency would get the measure through, because the whole program is estimated to cost between $4 and 8 billion in U.S. military lend-lease in the next three to five years. That means no more tax cuts.

Although Canada did not participate in lend-lease during the last war, it is presumed that she would share in the new military program, along with Britain, France, The Netherlands, Belgium, probably Portugal, Iceland, Denmark, possibly Norway and Italy. It is suggested that the U.S. get joint use of air bases from cooperating countries, in such areas as the Canadian Arctic, Greenland, Iceland, Portuguese Azores, Libya, and Spitsbergen.

President Truman has pledged the U.S. to support Western Europe's defence efforts and Republican Governor Tom Dewey favors American help for a United States of Europe.

Bipartisanship is thus an integral part of the democracies' hopes for survival against Russia's struggle to dominate the world.

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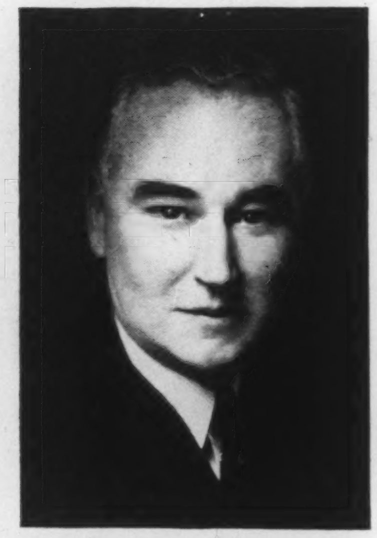
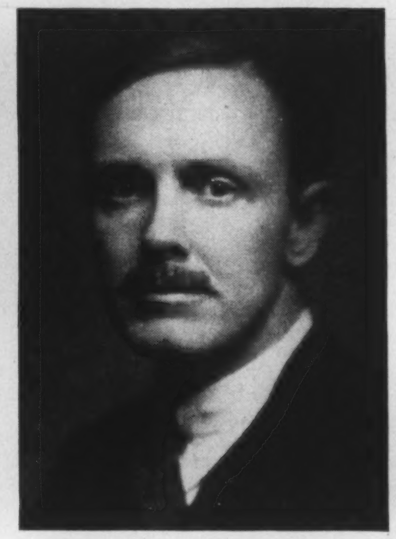


T. W. Hodgson who has been appointed Manager of the Montreal Office of National Trust Company.

J. G. Hungerford, Assistant General Manager and head of the Trust Department at Head Office of National Trust Company.

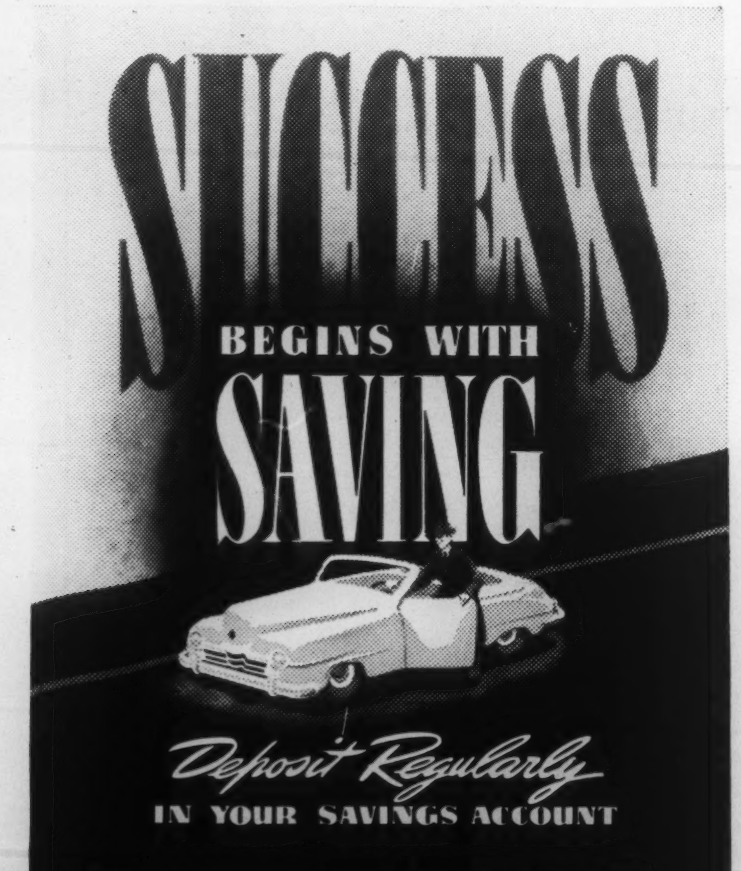


Terence Sheard, C.B.E., who has been appointed General Manager of National Trust Company.

H. H. Wilson, Assistant General Manager of National Trust Company, formerly in charge at Montreal, who returns to Head Office.

National Trust Company announces that Mr. Terence Sheard, C.B.E., Assistant General Manager, has been appointed General Manager, succeeding Mr. H. V. Laughton, K.C., who has been Vice-President and General Manager. Mr. Laughton will continue as a Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Sheard is a graduate of the Universities of Toronto and Oxford and practised law prior to joining National Trust Company in 1928. He was made Assistant Manager of Montreal Office in 1932, and in 1936 was appointed Assistant Manager of the Corporate Trust Department at Toronto. In 1939 he became an Assistant General Manager. He served overseas in World War I and during World War II was on loan to the Department of National Defence for Air.

W. M. O'CONNOR
President
National Trust Company
Limited.